

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK FOR A LABOR PARTY

# THE DAILY WORKER

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## MASS FURY DELAYS MURDERERS' HANDS

### ARREST PICKETS AT STATE HOUSE; UNIONS RAIDED

#### Police Terror Against Demonstrations

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.  
(Special To DAILY WORKER.)

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—Boston police continued their mass arrests in their vain effort to smash the picketing of the State House to protest against the legalized murder of Sacco and Vanzetti.

John Dos Passos, novelist and poet, who is sending special articles to THE DAILY WORKER on the struggle to free the framed-up workers, Michael Gold, editor of the New Masses, Bertram D. Wolfe, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party, Sender Garlin, member of the staff of THE DAILY WORKER, Rose Pesotta, Dorothy Parker, George Kraska, secretary of the local branch of the International Workers Aid, and Nat Kay, of the Young Workers League were among those arrested. Another vicious attack by the police accompanied by mass arrests broke up the second day's picketing line on Beacon street before the State House, where Governor Fuller is considering his latest contribution to the effort of the Massachusetts ruling class to put Sacco and Vanzetti to death in the electric chair.

Bertram D. Wolfe, member of the Central Executive Committee, Workers (Communist) Party, was leading the picket line, carrying a placard denouncing the attempted murder of the two workers. A score of similar placards were being carried by others among the many marchers. The picketing continued for about fifteen minutes when the police arrived and began making arrests wholesale.

#### Sing International.

At the Joy street station the prisoners today, as yesterday, spent their time singing "The International," "The Red Flag," and other revolutionary songs while waiting to be bailed out. Efforts are being made thru International Labor Defense to secure bail for the prisoners. Fresh forces of pickets are pouring into Boston from other cities. An imposing demonstration is expected tomorrow.

The local organization of the Workers (Communist) Party has issued a statement on the picketing as follows: "The Workers (Communist) Party members participated in the demonstration with the members of the socialist party and the members of trade unions because it is the firm conviction of the Workers (Communist) Party that Sacco and Vanzetti are innocent and that their only crime is their devotion to the labor movement."

"The electrocution of Sacco and Vanzetti marks the beginning of an attack against labor and will not doubt be followed by fresh persecution of the American working class. The campaign to lower the standard of living will now proceed in full swing. This is also a part of the terror."

### Sacco's Wife Compelled To Pass Electric Chair On Way to See Husband

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—For the past two days Rosa Sacco, the wife of Nicola Sacco, now awaiting death at the hands of Massachusetts industrial over-lords in Charlestown jail, has been compelled to pass thru the chamber of death in order to get to see her husband. The executioner's chair has been uncovered and as she passed thru, experts have been at work testing the apparatus with which it is planned to burn to death not only Sacco, but also Bartolomeo Vanzetti. Prison officials have not made it possible for her to avoid the hideous spectacle that has displaced the stake with its burning faggots of witchcraft days.

AMERICA'S REAL EMBLEM

By FRED ELLIS



### REPRIEVE FOR SACCO AND VANZETTI UNTIL AUGUST 22; DANGER STILL EXTREMELY GRAVE; ONLY FURTHER DEMONSTRATIONS WILL FREE THEM

#### Engdahl at State Prison Issues Call

J. Louis Engdahl, editor of THE DAILY WORKER, telephoning direct from Charlestown state prison where Sacco and Vanzetti were awaiting the order of the executioners at 11:50 last night gave us the first authentic information regarding the reprieve and also made a ringing call to the workers to continue the fight for the liberation of these two victims of capitalism. Engdahl said, "Fuller was afraid of the mounting protest over the whole world and has postponed the burning to death of Sacco and Vanzetti in the hope that the mass fury will die down. Our answer must be the further development of this protest wave. They are alive today because of the vigilance of the working class and only the further determined action of the working class can save them."

(Special to THE DAILY WORKER.)

CHARLESTOWN STATE PRISON (11:50 p. m.), Aug. 10.—Sacco and Vanzetti and Madeiros have just been notified that a stay of execution has been granted until August 22. At eleven o'clock all newspaper writers at the State House were told to go to the State Prison. It was thought that the end had come and the final act of the ghastly persecution was about to be carried out. But the warden notified them

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### EXECUTION PLANNED TO LAST MINUTE; HOLMES HAS NO MERCY

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—Placing no faith in the "justice" meted out by capitalist courts, workers from all sections of the country are streaming into the city to demonstrate for the immediate and unconditional release of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Mass demonstrations and mass protests alone will force Governor Fuller to grant Sacco and Vanzetti a respite. Firm in this belief thousands of workers from neighboring cities are pouring into Boston by train, bus, boat and automobile. Undaunted by the mass arrests of picketers and wholesale raids on unions the protest demonstrations are continuing.

A march on Boston can alone save the framed-up workers, it is stated, and leaders of the fight to save Sacco and Vanzetti have issued appeals urging workers to stream into Boston to protest against the legalized murder of the two framed workers.

Arthur Hill, chief counsel for Sacco and Vanzetti, called on Justice Holmes of the United States Supreme Court at Beverly, Mass., late today. When he emerged from the conference he said: "I know of no human power that will save them." Justice Holmes declined to comment.

#### NAILED TO CROSS.

"For seven long years they have nailed me to the cross of their laws. Let me die in peace, without giving them another chance to crucify me," said Sacco, refusing to sign an application for a writ to the U. S. Supreme Court.

No amount of persuasion would make him sign, even as he had refused to sign a petition for reprieve to Governor Fuller months ago.

Vanzetti, calmer, was persuaded to sign the petition, and declared he hoped it would help "poor Nicky."

"But," he added, "I feel like Nicky that all hope is gone. I want to say farewell to you." And he offered his hand to his attorney, Mussman, and asked him to take out two books, "The Rise of American Civilization" and "Twelve Stories and a Dream," by H. G. Wells, which he had just finished reading, and on the fly leaf of which he had written farewell messages to the world.

The first move on the part of Defense Counsel Hill today was to file his bill of exceptions with Judge Anderson. These exceptions were based on two things—prejudice of Judge Thayer and the verdict of the jury.

"It appears from the record that the finding of the jury was plainly wrong," the bill read. "The defense seeks a review of the facts in the case as well as the law."

Judge Sanderson said he would give his decision at noon tomorrow on whether or not to present the case to a full bench.

The first move to carry the case to the federal court was made today when associates of Hill conferred with the clerk of the federal district court about the form of a petition for a writ of habeas corpus.

Warden William Hendry stated that he was ready to carry out the death sentence, that the electric chair had been tested by the executioner and that all electric wiring had been gone over.

Meanwhile, the prison is under heavy guard, with a special bomb squad of picked men from the Boston police department to

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## Davis Orders New "Red Raids"

### POLICE FIRE INTO DEMONSTRATION FOR SACCO AND VANZETTI, CHICAGO

#### Sacco and Vanzetti Demonstrations and Strike Thruout Country

##### BULLETIN.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—Police poured their revolvers into a crowd of workers who were participating in the half hour sympathy strike which has brought out 20,000 workers today. The men were parading when the police ordered them to disperse and when the marchers hesitated, they charged the crowd firing their revolvers. 1,500 police have been stationed in the West Side.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—Thirty motorcycle police, thirty mounted police and squads of detective bureau cars armed with machine guns and tear bombs broke up three impromptu demonstrations involving thousands of men and women on Chicago's West Side today, following the main procession which marched yesterday from Ashland Auditorium to the City Hall, and was also broken up. Two women and five men were arrested when the police charged the crowds.

#### By THURBER LEWIS.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 10.—Surging thru Chicago streets in spontaneous demonstration protest last night against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti ten thousand Chicago workers were gathering strength block by block when a corps of squad cars and 200 detectives, guns drawn, charged the crowd and broke the ranks of the parade with tear gas bombs. A half hundred workers were brutally thrown into patrol wagons held in reserve.

Demonstration followed a rousing mass meeting crowded by seven thousand in the Ashland auditorium. Cries of "strike! strike!" resounded thruout the meeting and were taken up on the street again following adjournment and the refusal of the crowd to go home.

Throng began forming into parade and moved west on Van Buren street.

Gathering hundreds of recruits from sidewalks the parade continued east on Ogden Ave. to Madison street and headed for the loop district. Crying for

a strike and loudly demanding freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti, the demonstration stretched from curb to curb and extended for three blocks, marooning street cars and stopping automobiles.

In the meantime two dozen squad cars were zooming and sirening thru the west side, organizing for a position to break up the demonstration. Finally at the Curtis street block from the Workers Party National Office the first squad car clanged into the crowd. This was followed by a dozen more. Detectives struck out right and left with clubs and revolver ends.

In spite of the brutal assault the crowd moved on. It was not until more than a dozen tear gas bombs had been thrown, with stifling and blinding gas fumes causing a panic that knocked many down, that the street was cleared. For hours after into the early morning squad cars and patrols raced madly about streets, sirens shrieking and terrorizing the entire west side working class quarter.

#### Workers Call For Strike.

"No one has a right to say that the working class of this country will not move to save Sacco and Vanzetti," said James P. Cannon, national secretary of the International Labor Defense at the meeting. "If the working class can receive from Sacco and Vanzetti one tenth the faith and courage that they have shown during seven years of unspeakable torture, they can yet be freed. This meeting

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THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING!

### SECRETARY LABOR ASKS EMPLOYERS STARVE RADICALS

#### Announces Campaign To Fingerprint

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Steps were taken by Secretary of Labor Davis today for a nation-wide roundup of radical workers in this country. He issued an appeal to business establishments, especially large industrial plants employing common labor, to cooperate in the drive to rid the country of unwelcome aliens.

Factories were asked to make a thorough check of employees and to make citizenship or legal entry into the country a requisite to employment.

Other government establishments will be called upon to join what is planned as the greatest drive to round up thousands of foreigners, who have gained "unlawful" entry into the country. Careful check of enlistment applications made by aliens will be sought.

#### In Ford's Footsteps.

Secretary Davis said his plan follows one adopted by Henry Ford several months ago. Ford employs about 125,000 persons in his various

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# "BUT LABOR NEVER FORGETS ITS MARTYRS"

By MICHAEL GOLD.

I lived for four years in New England. I remember the dull, drab textile towns, where the workers lived in shabby frame houses next to the railroad tracks, and the bosses in fine mansions on the hill.

I remember Harvard College, where gilded youths swanked up to their classrooms in Rolls-Royces, and dwelt in \$15,000 a year apartments on the Gold Coast.

I remember the decayed aristocratic odor that assailed one in certain high New England circles, where pride of family, and fear, narrowness, poverty and sheer stupidity dwelt in the same human bodies.

I remember a certain strike in the little town of Plymouth, Massachusetts, where the Pilgrims first landed. It used to be a clean Puritan village, with austere lovely houses, and shaded streets, and old-fashioned gardens, and delicate old ladies who read the Atlantic Monthly and dived into genealogy.

It had been flooded by the new rising Mississippi of industrialism, and when I came there one slushy freezing January morning, I saw factories

and slums surrounding the dying culture.

There was a strike in the cordage mills of the town, led by the anarchist Galleani. Two thousand exploited Italians earning \$12 a week, living like cattle in miserable huts, had affronted the fine sensibilities of the old Atlantic Monthly ladies, and their sons, the mill-owners, by going on this strike.

I talked to some of these older Americans. They resented the strike as if it were a personal insult. They felt that foreigners had no right to strike—that they ought be grateful to the superior Anglo-Saxons, for permitting them to live and work in a free country.

I remember how thoroughly scared the Anglo-Saxons seemed. There were hundreds of police concentrated for some strange reason in the little town, and the newspapers were screaming with headline alarms—the usual bomb stories.

Galleani was a dignified old man, with a full white beard, and the benevolent smile and bearing of a patriarch. The Italians looked up to him as to a father. The strike was

spontaneous—the A. F. of L. had not started it, nor even the I. W. O. Conditions had grown so bad that the workers had marched out one morning, and then sent for Galleani, whom they all knew. That was all that was ever done about organization; the strike remained purely local.

Vanzetti was one of the leaders in this strike. I remember the tall, quiet young Italian with his steady eyes, his air of simple courage and idealism. He worked day and night, he made speeches, he devised relief methods, he stood at Galleani's side when the police threatened to assault the old man.

It was a curious strike, a kind of family affair, the revolt of peasants who have been suddenly thrust into factories, and have no sense of organization.

It was a kind of Passaic on a small scale, and though it was lost, the Plymouth mill-owners never forgave the few leaders involved. There is always this bitterness in a New England textile strike; the industry is rotten from stem to stern. The mill-owners have the same dread of a strike that the Southern white has of a Negro revolt. They know that with so much corruption, decay and injustice lying about the smallest match may prove to be the brand that will start a conflagration.

Vanzetti was only an obscure and hard-working lieutenant in a strike; but he was the same faithful

worker in other strikes; he was a type of immigrant the mill-owners hated, resented and feared.

Today they are having their revenge on him. They are determined to kill the brave, quiet worker who helped Galleani in the Plymouth strike, who did his loyal share of the work in other strikes, who never swerved or grew discouraged in his defiance of the immense, flag-wrapped, feudal mill-owning autocracy of New England. That has been Vanzetti's real crime.

Boston was once the hub of culture in America. It was there the abolitionist movement started, and that the first native literature and philosophy was brought to flower by Emerson, Thoreau, Holmes and others. Today President Lowell of Harvard is a symbol of all that has remained of that culture. This haughty, mediocre little man, living in a kind of cultural incest with other decayed specimens of his group, has nothing left in his heart but a shabby pride of family and a great poisoned hatred of the immigrant workers—who in the eyes of such as he, have ruined the ancient beauty of cultured Massachusetts.

It was fitting that he should be one of the hangmen of the workers, Sacco and Vanzetti. And it was also fitting that Governor Fuller should be another—this rich man who sees the profits of his state going down in a general industrial decadence.

For New England is slipping industrially. The textile mills are being moved south, where there is much cheap, docile Anglo-Saxon labor. The mill-owners blame the rebellious Italians and Slavs for this decline, and all of them say openly that Sacco and Vanzetti must die.

They have chosen the frame-up method for their revenge. It is a peculiarly American institution. Joe Hill, the brave singer of the I. W. O. harvest hands and lumberjacks was disposed of that way; Tom Mooney in California was picked off that way; they almost got Ettor and Giovannitti in Lawrence in the same manner; the frame-up has put out of the way hundreds of others of our unknown soldiers of the proletariat.

Maybe it is American Puritanism that reveals itself in this queer roundabout murder method known as the frame-up. Italy gave Fascismo to the capitalist world; America has given it the frame-up.

The Great War was a crash of lightning that revealed all the immense hypocrisy of the capitalist peace.

The Sacco-Vanzetti verdict is another such revelation. In its stark, cruel light the American workers can see plainly that there is no justice in this country—that there is only class war and class justice.

Most neutral observers who have read the evidence say that these men are innocent. But the mill-owners of Massachusetts say frankly:

"These men may be innocent of robbery, but they ARE guilty of being strike-leaders and rebels. Let them die."

SACCO AND VANZETTI MUST NOT DIE!

The coolies about this slogan in the slum streets of Canton. The London workers hurled it at the stolid British lions who guard Trafalgar Square. The blue-bloused gallant workers of Paris scream the message into the ears of frightened bourgeois riding in limousines. The sad-eyed heavy proletarian mothers carry red banners with this slogan through the squares of Berlin and Hamburg. In Peru, in Japan, in India, in Czechoslovakia, Australia, Africa, Soviet Russia, wherever there is a factory, wherever there is a peasant or a worker who has felt the lash of a boss, the cry rises and falls.

SACCO AND VANZETTI MUST NOT DIE!

The workers of the world remember the Haymarket murders; that memory is fixed for all time by the sacred day called May First. Now another Haymarket martyrdom is in the making, and for the same reasons. And the workers have sent up a protest

that will have reverberations as far-reaching as the Haymarket affair.

No, Massachusetts culture and industry will not be revived by this murder, gentlemen. Massachusetts will be hated, America will be hated by a world of millions. The South executed John Brown for his protest against Negro slavery. Eight months later the Civil War broke forth.

There will not be a Civil War in this country within the next eight months, not maybe in the next eight years. But there will be a growth in a certain feeling that is not very good for you, gentlemen, nor good for your profits. Already a boycott on Massachusetts is proposed here; and a labor boycott in Europe on American goods. Neither boycott may be effective. Nothing may be effective just now, as it was not in the Haymarket case, nor as it seemed to be in Russia in 1905, or in France in 1876.

But Labor never forgets its martyrs. And the future of Labor is the future of the world. And Labor, like a giant with his back to the wall, is shouting in dangerous accents all over the world: "SACCO AND VANZETTI MUST NOT DIE!"

## What's What in Washington

### COAN, DETECTIVE WHO TRAILED OPPOSITION SENATORS, NOW SPINS FANCIFUL "RED" YARN

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (EP).—The national capital had hoped that the last had been smelled of the noisome Blair Coan. But this handy man of former Attorney General Daugherty in perpetrating some of his blackest corruption, is back again, dragging another dead cat behind him. This time it is Blood Money, a book which exposes "the plot against civilization known as bolshevism."

A flashback of Coan shows him in the palmy days of Harding, Daugherty and the little greenhouse on K street, where Coan nearly wore a groove in the threshold. He was the back-alley politician who did Daugherty's slickest sleuthing. About that time two senators from Montana, Walsh and Wheeler, were making life miserable for Daugherty and his pals, Albert B. Fall, E. L. Bohney, Harry Sinclair, Edwin Denby and other pillars of Republicanism. It was all over a matter of graft in the Elk Hills and Teapot Dome oil lease cases.

Trailed Senators. Coan was sicked onto Walsh and Wheeler. Go get 'em, snarled Daugherty, and Coan, aided by department of justice money and 20 agents of William J. Burns' bureau of investigation, slid out to Montana to "get the dirt" on the two senators. He tried to hang a 1918 Butte election scandal on Walsh and some Indian reservation charges on Wheeler, using all the well-known devices of perjury, bribery and fraud, but to no avail. Burns was fired from the department of justice by Daugherty's successor, it is said, when he found that federal detectives had been working under Coan spying on United States senators.

Sells "Blood Money." Now Coan shows up with a book to prove that he is still sleuthing. Blood Money, on sale, of course, for real money, reveals that "Moscow is a huge psychopathic ward, dominated by agecountries, who, in the United States, would be under observation by alienists or confined behind the bars of asylums for the criminal insane." Coan may even be angling for a job in Kellogg's bolshevik boogie-hunting state department, to judge by the blurb, which continues: "Special attention is given to the far-flung relationships of the 'red' conspiracy. Its activities in the Orient, and especially in Mexico, Nicaragua and other 'hot spots' in this hemisphere are described."

There is no record that Coan made his startling discoveries in Russia, and so progressives are wondering where he got his latest dope.

The interesting case of Charles C. McChord is typical of a growing type of high government official. It is chronicled of McChord that in the year after he quit the Interstate Commerce Commission he made ten times as much as he did in ten years of commission service. His salary was \$10,000 a year, and so it figures out neatly that the Van Sweringen brothers, dizziest exponents of frenzied railroad consolidation, paid him at least \$100,000 for twelve months' services, immediately after his resignation.

The question arises, did McChord make an undue sacrifice during his ten years with the commission, or did that service make him just so much more valuable to the Van Sweringen speculators.

### THE WIFE OF NICOLA SACCO



Rose Sacco, right, being congratulated by two friends on the heroic attitude of her husband, facing a horrible death for his defense of the working class.

## Railroad Workers in Soviet Union Protected Against Sickness, Unemployment, Old Age

NOTE.—Workers on the railroads of the Soviet Union enjoy many privileges. This is shown in the statement given by Alexis Amassov, secretary of the Railway Workers' Union, to J. Louis Engdahl, editor of THE DAILY WORKER, during the latter's recent visit to the Union of Soviet Republics. Secretary Amassov tells of the protection enjoyed by the Russian railroad workers against accident and sickness, unemployment and old age, and the many special privileges granted them that are unheard of in the United States. The question and answer follows:

**Social Insurance on the Transport in U. S. S. R.**  
**QUESTION.**—Are the workers insured in the event of sickness and old age, and are such agencies in existence for the payment of insurance benefits? Must the worker be employed at one place, and for how many years, to be entitled to an old-age pension (indicate the age), and what is the relation between the pension and the regular wages of the individual?

**ANSWER.**—Social insurance is extended to all the workers of the railway transport, regardless of continuity of service, transference from one railway line to another, and so on.

Social insurance embraces the following kinds:  
1. Insurance against temporary disablement.  
2. Insurance against invalidity.  
3. Insurance against unemployment, and  
4. Other supplementary kinds.

Temporary disablement benefits are granted in amounts fully covering the loss of wages caused by sickness. If after four months of sickness the working ability, according to the findings of the Medical and Control Commission, has not been restored, the insured person is submitted to examination by medical experts, who determine the extent of disablement, and the corresponding group of invalids among which such a person is to be classed.

Social insurance on the transport provides for the following six groups of invalids:

1st Group: Persons who have completely lost their working ability, and are in need of constant care.  
2nd Group: Persons who have completely lost their working ability, but are not in need of constant care.  
3rd Group: Invalids who are compelled to give up their regular occupation, and are generally unfit for any regular occupation, being able to gain casual earnings by temporary work of a light nature.

4th, 5th and 6th Groups: Unemployment benefits. The absolute amounts of the pension (in rubles) according to the different occupations and groups of invalidity, may be illustrated by the following figures:

Occupation	1st Group	2nd Group	3rd Group
Engine drivers	93 r. 48 k.	62 r. 32 k.	46 r. 74 k.
Stokers	57.53	38.35	28.77
Fitters	56.60	37.73	28.50
Clerks	32.55	21.70	16.25

Pensions to families losing their bread-winner are granted in the following amounts:

1. With 3 or more members in the family, two-thirds of the full pension.  
2. With 2 or more members in the family, one-half of the full pension.  
3. With 1 or more members in the family, one-third of the full pension.

Persons sustaining injuries, and also those losing their working ability by occupational poisoning, receive a pension in the amount of the actual regular earnings.

Persons who became invalids in 1918-1924, i. e., prior to the introduction of the law now in force as to the calculation of pensions, get their pension rates calculated on the basis of the actual earnings of a given occupation during July, August and September, 1925.

**UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS.**

Since April, 1925, the following rates of benefits were established:

For the 1st group, i. e., for skilled workers, 30 per cent and for the 2nd group, i. e., brain workers, 20 per cent of the wages in a given locality, or in rubles, for instance, in Moscow: for the 1st group, 22 r. 50 k., for the 2nd group, 15 r. 00 k.

In a number of localities additional benefits were established for large families. Such additions in some cases reach 20 per cent of the basic benefits.

Among the additional benefits are:

(a) In the event of the birth of a child, one-half of the average wages in a given locality.

(b) For baby-nursing in the course of 9 months, one-fourth of the benefit.

(c) For the burial of an adult, an amount equal to the average monthly wages is granted, and for the burial of children under 10 years of age, one-half of the monthly wages.

These additional benefits are extended also to the unemployed.

During sickness the unemployed retain their title to benefits under the unemployment rates.

Unemployed women of the 2nd group, during pregnancy, are entitled to benefits under the 1st group.

All the insured transport workers, including invalids and unemployed, are getting all kinds of free medical aid.

**Protection of Motherhood and Childhood.**

Pregnant women engaged in physical labor are given a vacation of 8 weeks prior to and 8 weeks after childbirth; those employed in office work are given 6 weeks prior to and 6 weeks after childbirth.

Working mothers during the period of breast-feeding are allowed during working hours, at intervals of three hours, half an hour to feed the baby.

Pregnant and breast-feeding women are not allowed to do night-work or particularly harmful work.

For the purpose of rendering practical aid in the matter of taking proper care of children, there exists: Maternity Consultation Offices, Motherhood and Childhood Homes, and Creches. The creches on the railway transport are maintained at the cost of the management, under the terms of the general collective agreement. There are 52 creches, with accommodating facilities for 1,261 children.

**ANNUAL LEAVES.**

Persons who have worked uninterruptedly for a period of not less than five and one-half months, are allowed a leave of two weeks every year. Furthermore, persons employed in any one of a list of 71 occupations classed as harmful, e. g. engine drivers, stokers, telegraphists, telephone operators, foundry workers, etc., are entitled to an additional leave of two weeks. Adolescent workers, even if employed in unarmful occupations, are given an annual leave of one month, and those employed in harmful occupations are given six weeks.

Persons living under particularly unfavorable climatic conditions are giving additional leaves of two weeks.

**SPECIAL CLOTHING.**

In virtue of the Code of Labor Laws and by the terms of the General Collective Agreement, the management must supply free special clothing to workers employed in occupations connected with exposure to cold weather, soiling of clothes, danger of scolding, etc.

The list of workers entitled to special clothing embraces 305 occupations.

In 1925-26 the railway administration assigned 11 million rubles on special clothing. Furthermore, uniform clothing was introduced for train crews. All such clothing becomes the property of the wearer after an established period.

**PRIVILEGES.**

1. The railway authorities maintain for the benefit of the workers about 4,000 bath-houses.

2. Dwellings in houses owned by the railways. For those receiving wages up to the 9th category, the lowest rates of rent have been established.

3. Fuel is distributed at cost, at the monthly rate of 2 cubic metres for families, and 1 cubic metre for single persons (during the winter period).

In the summer period, fuel is distributed at the rate of 1 cubic metre for families, and half a cubic metre for single persons.

4. Free traveling is allowed to railway workers at the rate of 6 trips per year. This rate may be used by the workers as he sees fit (for himself and for his family). The tickets are issued for distances chosen by the worker, e. g. Leningrad-Vladivostok, or Odessa-Archangel, and so on. Family tickets are granted not only to blood-relations, but also to all dependents without exception. Furthermore, the railway workers are entitled to:

(a) Provisional travelling cards good for 130 kilometres in 52 trips per year for families, and 26 trips for single persons.

(b) Travelling cards good for 150 kilometres in the same number of trips.

(c) Season and annual tickets for line workers who live away from their place of work.

(d) Ambulatory tickets for line workers travelling to consult the railway physician.

These basic privileges are retained for a period of six months by unemployed, invalids, and families of deceased railwaymen.

5. The People's Commissariat of Ways and Communications extends substantial privileges to railwaymen's cooperative building societies, e. g. reduced rates of freight on building materials, the securing of building materials through the auxiliary enterprises of the railways, monetary loans without interest, wages to workers engaged on such buildings, and so on.

By J. NEVAREZ.

(Organizer, Communist League of Porto Rico.)

The recent convention of the Pan-American Federation of Labor, held in Washington, D. C.; the brazen defense of the Monroe Doctrine and the up to date U. S. imperialist policy pursued in Latin America, by the chief sponsors of the Pan-A. F. of L., such as William Green and Matthew Woll, thru their stifling of all resolutions which dared to criticize recent events in Latin America; and the selected make-up of the delegations to this congress, (many delegates representing no real labor movements, except of the Wall Street dictators). The particular introduction of a resolution embodying the Monroe Doctrine of Labor which "will not permit others to dictate to us or impose principles or tactics" (which infers nothing more than that the Yankee bureaucratic leaders of the Pan-A. F. of L. reserve for themselves the right to dictate to the Pan-American labor movement)—all these facts go to warn the workers of Latin America that they are not only faced with the necessity of struggle against the political and military aggression of Wall Street's government against their countries, but that the working class of Latin America must meet the additional challenge of the American labor bureaucracy, who with the aid of such flunkies as Santiago Iglesias, are maneuvering under the veil of Pan Americanism, to get their grip on the organized labor movement in Latin America and betray it so that it will become helpless to struggle against imperialism.

**Latin American Workers Must Fight Imperialism.**

The workers of Latin America, with its most militant elements in the lead, must muster themselves to face the challenge of the "Monroe Doctrine of Labor." In fact, the working class of the entire Americas must be mobilized to challenge the attempt to shackle it with Monroe Doctrine. But for the workers of Latin America, it remains for the present to reject the false conception of Pan Americanism raised by the Pan-American Federation of Labor and its Matthew Woll conceived "Monroe Doctrine of Labor."

This task can be achieved by the Latin American workers uniting their trade union forces and creating and strengthening an all embracing Latin American Federation of Labor, on the definite basis of struggle against North American imperialism and the so-called "Pan" A. F. of L. and the Woll theories of Monroe Doctrineism of labor.

Now the question arises what are some of the immediate concrete points upon which a Latin American Federation of Labor can naturally base itself, in order to become a real instrument of struggle in the hands of Latin American labor? Limitations of space permits us only to name our proposals which are the proposals of the All American Anti-Imperialist League, for a platform on which a militant anti-imperialist labor movement in Latin America must base itself.

Militant labor organized into a Latin American Federation of Labor must insist on the following:

**Demand End of U. S. Rule.**

1. Withdrawal of all United States troops from Latin American soil.

2. Complete and immediate independence for Porto Rico and all United States colonies.

3. Immediate termination of United States occupation and rule in Nicaragua, Santo Domingo and Haiti, and indemnity to the victims and to the families and dependents of victims of U. S. military and naval operations in those countries.

4. Abolition of the Platt amendment in Cuba; abrogation of special treaties forced upon Cuba and the "republic" of Panama which make these countries protectorates of Wall Street.

5. Hands off Mexico!

6. The internationalization of the Panama Canal Zone.

7. Unification of the five Central American republics in accordance with the clearly expressed sentiments of the peoples of these countries, which have been largely thwarted thru the maneuvers of U. S. imperialism.

8. Abrogation of all authority from President Coolidge, or the United States government in the settlement of the Tacna Arica question; investigation and arbitration by a Latin American committee to be named in accordance with recommendations of the trade union movements of the countries concerned by the Latin American Union, the Ibero-American Council of Intellectuals and the All American Anti-Imperialist League.

9. For World Trade Union Unity. The Task of Porto-Rican Workers.

In concluding I desire to deal with the specific tasks of the militant workers in the Island of Porto Rico, which may in general way correspond to those facing the workers in other countries under American imperialism. In order to revive once more their new militant labor movement, militant workers in Porto Rico must accept the following line of procedure:

**Workers Must Enter Unions.**

1. In spite of the indifference of the present leaders of the Federación Libre for the carrying out of practical steps towards the organization of the workers, the few militant workers, particularly those of the Communist League of Porto Rico, must bend all efforts to organize the workers in the Federación Libre, wherein the masses will be enabled to struggle and eliminate (first) the pro-imperialist reactionary Iglesias leadership, (second) to wage struggles against the exploiting trusts and corporations, demanding better wages and improved working conditions.

2. Militant workers must advance and popularize the call issued by the Nationalist Party of Porto Rico, for the calling of a constitutional assembly for the purpose of dictating the existence of the Republic of Porto Rico, regardless of the presence of the so-called "Insular Government" and the imperialist authorities.

3. Practical unity with other Latin American Nationalist liberation and anti-imperialist movements, and with the militant working class organizations in the United States proper, which are struggling against American imperialist exploitation.

4. Practical measures on the part of the militant workers and Nationalists for the defense of the Republic of Porto Rico. In this effort the militant workers and the Nationalists of Porto Rico will have the material and moral support of their brothers in the rest of Latin America as well as of the class conscious and militant workers in the United States proper.

And in our concluding statement we call upon all militant workers in Porto Rico who understand the menace of Iglesiasism and are ready to steel themselves for struggle in the real interests of the workers in Porto Rico, Latin America, and of the World, to line themselves up with their organization which best recognizes the revolutionary aspirations of the working class of Porto Rico, as of the entire world,—that organization is the Communist League of Porto Rico.

**Supreme Sky Terror Hindered.**

RAPID CITY, S. D., Aug. 9.—The navy's plans for building a super lighter-than-air ship, three times the size of the ill fated Shenandoah, are headed for the rocks, secretary of the navy Wilbur indicated today. Insurmountable differences have arisen between the department and the contracting firm and unless congress can straighten the matter out next session the idea will be abandoned. The hitch has come over the question of whether or not the Goodyear Zeppelin Company shall have a cost-plus contract or build on a fixed basis.



# MASS FURY DELAYS MURDERERS' HANDS

## ARREST PICKETS AT STATE HOUSE; UNIONS RAIDED

### Police Terror Against Demonstrations

By J. LOUIS ENGDALH.  
(Special To DAILY WORKER.)

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—Boston police continued their mass arrests in their vain effort to smash the picketing of the State House to protest against the legalized murder of Sacco and Vanzetti.

John Dos Passos, novelist and poet, who is sending special articles to THE DAILY WORKER on the struggle to free the framed-up workers, Michael Gold, editor of the New Masses, Bertram D. Wolfe, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party, Sender Garlin, member of the staff of THE DAILY WORKER, Rose Pesotta, Dorothy Parker, George Kraska, secretary of the local branch of the International Workers Aid, and Nat Kay, of the Young Workers League were among those arrested. Another vicious attack by the police accompanied by mass arrests broke up the second day's picketing line on Beacon street before the State House, where Governor Fuller is considering his latest contribution to the effort of the Massachusetts ruling class to put Sacco and Vanzetti to death in the electric chair.

Bertram D. Wolfe, member of the Central Executive Committee, Workers (Communist) Party, was leading the picket line, carrying a placard denouncing the attempted murder of the two workers. A score of similar placards were being carried by others among the many marchers. The picketing continued for about fifteen minutes when the police arrived and began making arrests wholesale.

Sing International.

At the Joy street station the prisoners today, as yesterday, spent their time singing "The International," "The Red Flag," and other revolutionary songs while waiting to be bailed out. Efforts are being made thru International Labor Defense to secure bail for the prisoners. Fresh forces of pickets are pouring into Boston from other cities. An imposing demonstration is expected tomorrow.

The local organization of the Workers (Communist) Party has issued a statement on the picketing as follows: "The Workers (Communist) Party members participated in the demonstration with the members of the socialist party and the members of trade unions because it is the firm conviction of the Workers (Communist) Party that Sacco and Vanzetti are innocent and that their only crime is their devotion to the labor movement."

"The electrocution of Sacco and Vanzetti marks the beginning of an attack against labor and will no doubt be followed by fresh persecution of the American working class. The campaign to lower the standard of living will now proceed in full swing. This is also a part of the terror."

(Continued on Page Two)

## Sacco's Wife Compelled To Pass Electric Chair On Way to See Husband

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—For the past two days Rosa Sacco, the wife of Nicola Sacco, now awaiting death at the hands of Massachusetts industrial over-lords in Charlestown jail, has been compelled to pass thru the chamber of death in order to get to see her husband. The executioner's chair has been uncovered and as she passed thru, experts have been at work testing the apparatus with which it is planned to burn to death not only Sacco, but also Bartolomeo Vanzetti. Prison officials have not made it possible for her to avoid the hideous spectacle that has displaced the stake with its burning faggots of witchcraft days.

## AMERICA'S REAL EMBLEM

By FRED ELLIS



## REPRIEVE FOR SACCO AND VANZETTI UNTIL AUGUST 22; DANGER STILL EXTREMELY GRAVE; ONLY FURTHER DEMONSTRATIONS WILL FREE THEM

### Engdahl at State Prison Issues Call

J. Louis Engdahl, editor of THE DAILY WORKER, telephoning direct from Charlestown state prison where Sacco and Vanzetti were awaiting the order of the executioners at 11:50 last night gave us the first authentic information regarding the reprieve and also made a ringing call to the workers to continue the fight for the liberation of these two victims of capitalism. Engdahl said, "Fuller was afraid of the mounting protest over the whole world and has postponed the burning to death of Sacco and Vanzetti in the hope that the mass fury will die down. Our answer must be the further development of this protest wave. They are alive today because of the vigilance of the working class and only the further determined action of the working class can save them."

(Special to THE DAILY WORKER.)

CHARLESTOWN STATE PRISON (11:50 p. m.), Aug. 10.—Sacco and Vanzetti and Madeiros have just been notified that a stay of execution has been granted until August 22. At eleven o'clock all newspaper writers at the State House were told to go to the State Prison. It was thought that the end had come and the final act of the ghastly persecution was about to be carried out. But the warden notified them

(Continued on Page Five)

## EXECUTION PLANNED TO LAST MINUTE; HOLMES HAS NO MERCY

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—Placing no faith in the "justice" meted out by capitalist courts, workers from all sections of the country are streaming into the city to demonstrate for the immediate and unconditional release of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Mass demonstrations and mass protests alone will force Governor Fuller to grant Sacco and Vanzetti a respite. Firm in this belief thousands of workers from neighboring cities are pouring into Boston by train, bus, boat and automobile. Undaunted by the mass arrests of picketers and wholesale raids on unions the protest demonstrations are continuing.

A march on Boston can alone save the framed-up workers, it is stated, and leaders of the fight to save Sacco and Vanzetti have issued appeals urging workers to stream into Boston to protest against the legalized murder of the two framed workers.

Arthur Hill, chief counsel for Sacco and Vanzetti, called on Justice Holmes of the United States Supreme Court at Beverly, Mass., late today. When he emerged from the conference he said: "I know of no human power that will save them." Justice Holmes declined to comment.

### NAILED TO CROSS.

"For seven long years they have nailed me to the cross of their laws. Let me die in peace, without giving them another chance to crucify me," said Sacco, refusing to sign an application for a writ to the U. S. Supreme Court.

No amount of persuasion would make him sign, even as he had refused to sign a petition for reprieve to Governor Fuller months ago.

Vanzetti, calmer, was persuaded to sign the petition, and declared he hoped it would help "poor Nicky."

"But," he added, "I feel like Nicky that all hope is gone. I want to say farewell to you." And he offered his hand to his attorney, Mussman, and asked him to take out two books, "The Rise of American Civilization" and "Twelve Stories and a Dream," by H. G. Wells, which he had just finished reading, and on the fly leaf of which he had written farewell messages to the world.

The first move on the part of Defense Counsel Hill today was to file his bill of exceptions with Judge Anderson. These exceptions were based on two things—prejudice of Judge Thayer and the verdict of the jury.

"It appears from the record that the finding of the jury was plainly wrong," the bill read. "The defense seeks a review of the facts in the case as well as the law."

Judge Sanderson said he would give his decision at noon tomorrow on whether or not to present the case to a full bench.

The first move to carry the case to the federal court was made today when associates of Hill conferred with the clerk of the federal district court about the form of a petition for a writ of habeas corpus.

Warden William Hendry stated that he was ready to carry out the death sentence, that the electric chair had been tested by the executioner and that all electric wiring had been gone over.

Meanwhile, the prison is under heavy guard, with a special bomb squad of picked men from the Boston police department to

(Continued on Page Two)

## Davis Orders New "Red Raids"

### POLICE FIRE INTO DEMONSTRATION FOR SACCO AND VANZETTI, CHICAGO

#### Sacco and Vanzetti Demonstrations and Strike Thruout Country

##### BULLETIN.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—Police poured their revolvers into a crowd of workers who were participating in the half hour sympathy strike which has brought out 20,000 workers today. The men were parading when the police ordered them to disperse and when the marchers hesitated, they charged the crowd firing their revolvers. 1,500 police have been stationed in the West Side.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—Thirty motorcycle police, thirty mounted police and squads of detective bureau cars armed with machine guns and tear bombs broke up three impromptu demonstrations involving thousands of men and women on Chicago's West Side today, following the main procession which marched yesterday from Ashland Auditorium to the City Hall, and was also broken up. Two women and five men were arrested when the police charged the crowds.

By THURBER LEWIS.  
CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 10.—Surging thru Chicago streets in spontaneous demonstration protest last night against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti ten thousand Chicago workers were gathering strength block by block when a corps of squad cars and 200 detectives, guns drawn, charged the crowd and broke the ranks of the parade with tear gas bombs. A half hundred workers were brutally thrown into patrol wagons held in reserve.

a strike and loudly demanding freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti, the demonstration stretched from curb to curb and extended for three blocks, marooning street cars and stopping automobiles.

In the meantime two dozen squad cars were zooming and sirening thru the west side, organizing for a position to break up the demonstration. Finally at the Curtis street block from the Workers Party National Office the first squad car clanged into the crowd. This was followed by a dozen more. Detectives struck out right and left with clubs and revolver ends.

In spite of the brutal assault the crowd moved on. It was not until more than a dozen tear gas bombs had been thrown, with stifling and blinding gas fumes causing a panic that knocked many down, that the street was cleared. For hours after into the early morning squad cars and patrols raced madly about streets, sirens shrieking and terrorizing the entire west side working class quarter.

### Workers Call For Strike.

"No one has a right to say that the working class of this country will not move to save Sacco and Vanzetti," said James P. Cannon, national secretary of the International Labor Defense at the meeting. "If the working class can receive from Sacco and Vanzetti one tenth the faith and courage that they have shown during seven years of unspeakable torture, they can yet be freed. This meeting

(Continued on Page Two)

THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING!

## SECRETARY LABOR ASKS EMPLOYERS STARVE RADICALS

### Announces Campaign To Fingerprint

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Steps were taken by Secretary of Labor Davis today for a nation-wide roundup of radical workers in this country.

He issued an appeal to business establishments, especially large industrial plants employing common labor, to cooperate in the drive to rid the country of unwelcome aliens.

Factories were asked to make a thorough check of employees and to make citizenship or legal entry into the country, a requisite to employment.

Other government establishments will be called upon to join what is planned as the greatest drive to round up thousands of foreigners, who have gained "unlawful" entry into the country. Careful check of enlistment applications made by aliens will be sought.

### In Ford's Footsteps.

Secretary Davis said his plan follows one adopted by Henry Ford several months ago. Ford employs about 125,000 persons in his various

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## POLICE FIRE INTO DEMONSTRATION FOR SACCO AND VANZETTI, CHICAGO

(Continued from Page One)  
here in Chicago is in spirit of the Haymarket martyrs and is a living evidence that the cause for which they died becomes stronger day by day."

Other speakers were Al Wechsler, secretary of the Chicago Sacco Vanzetti committee; John Gahn, editor of Industrial Solidarity; Dr. John A. Lapp, Ralph Chaplin, Sam Levin, manager of Chicago Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union; Wm. H. Henry of the socialist party and Antonio Pressi who spoke in Italian. Anton Johannessen of the Carpenters' Union, was chairman. A vigorous telegram was sent to President Coolidge asking him to intercede for Sacco and Vanzetti and a strong message to Governor Fuller condemning the execution as a judicial murder.

The spirit of the meeting was high. The speakers also appeared to the audience to take the approaching execution of Sacco and Vanzetti with too much equanimity and were interrupted with cries of "speak for the strike." Cannon drew a tremendous ovation when he told of strikes in New York, the west and in the anthracite region. The dominating note of the meeting was for a general strike.

### Arrest Twenty-Four

At noon today twenty-four of those arrested were still held at various police stations.

Thirty-five thousand members of the Amalgamated quit work today at 10 a. m. and held demonstrations before all big shops. They will not return to work today. Albert Wechsler spoke to a thousand striking workers in front of the Alfred Decker Cohen factory at Harrison and Kilbourne streets.

Other meetings were held at other large clothing factories. A demonstration of 2,000 steel workers at Gary in Indiana was held.

The meeting was broken up by a large force of police and four were arrested. They were Manuel Gomez, B. Borzoff, F. Blendenkapp and Frank Beck.

### 15,000 Tampa Workers Strike

TAMPA, Fla., Aug. 10.—Fifteen thousand workers in the cigar factories here will stop work today in a twenty-four hour protest strike against the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti. Manifestoes and resolutions were read and passed in the factories today. This is the second general strike within a week for the liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Reading Workers Denounce Fuller. READING, Pa., Aug. 10.—10,000 unionists of the Reading central labor union have passed resolutions denouncing the Sacco and Vanzetti decision as legal murder and the trial as class justice.

Baltimore Clothing Workers Quit. BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 10.—8,000 members of the Amalgamated clothing workers quit work here today in a 12-hour protest strike against the slaying of Sacco and Vanzetti. International Labor Defense and the socialist party held mass meetings.

Cleveland Workers Strike. CLEVELAND, Aug. 10.—5,000 workers demonstrated here yesterday and demanded the release of Sacco and Vanzetti. Altho Public Square was full of police and plainclothesmen, the meeting was perfectly orderly.

Duluth Workers Demand Freedom. DULUTH, Wis., Aug. 10.—Over 6,000 workers assembled in a monster Sacco and Vanzetti protest meeting here Tuesday. Resolutions denouncing Massachusetts class justice and demanding the liberation of the two convicted men were telegraphed to President Coolidge and Governor Fuller.

Portland Unions Pass Resolutions. PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 10.—A resolution demanding the liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti was passed at the opening of the twenty-fourth general convention of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Alliance and the Bartenders' International League of America.

Ford's Police Finally Allow Meeting. DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 10.—After the arrangements committee of the

local Sacco and Vanzetti Defense had signed a pledge that no incendiary speeches would be made, the police granted permission to hold a meeting in Cadillac Square.

### Pioneers Demand Freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti

PAULING, N. Y., Aug. 10.—At a meeting of the Pioneers in their camp near Pauling, N. Y., which was addressed by Miriam Krakowsky, Agitprop of the camp, and Irving Shavelson, resolutions were read and passed declaring the Pioneers' conviction that Sacco and Vanzetti are innocent; that they are guilty only of loyalty to the working class, and demanding that they be immediately liberated.

### Police Prevent Providence Meeting

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 10.—Hundreds of Sacco and Vanzetti demonstrators were prevented from gathering in a final protest meeting at Eagles' Hall Tuesday when police prohibited the meeting. Arturo Giovannitti, who was to have addressed the crowd, was unable to speak.

### Electric Chair Banned From Omaha Streets

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 10.—A motor truck bearing an electric chair in which sat Roy Stephens, head of the local branch of the International Labor Defense, with a black death hood over his head, was ordered off the streets by the police today. The demonstration was part of the protest for the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti.

### Marine Band Scared

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The regular weekly concert by the Marine Band on the capital plaza was called off today at the request of the Department of Justice.

Justice officials explained that they did not want crowds to congregate around the capitol. Double precautions were taken at all federal buildings as the hour approaches for the killing of Sacco and Vanzetti.

### Coolidge Fearful

RAPID CITY, S. D., Aug. 10.—As the hour for the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti neared the secret service became sufficiently apprehensive of a possible demonstration at the summer White House to increase its staff. A Chicago operative arrived here this morning. Guarding President Coolidge now are thirteen secret service men and fifty-two soldiers.

### Apologizes to Italians for Sacco Murder

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (FP).—Speaking before the Washington chapter of the Anti-Fascist League, Benjamin C. Marsh, of the People's Reconstruction League, apologized for the impending murder of two Italian citizens by the State of Massachusetts and declared that two recent attorney generals, A. Mitchell Palmer and Harry Daugherty, were among the worst criminals in America. Palmer and Daugherty were parties to the crime of sending Sacco and Vanzetti to the death chair, he said.

Chairman Sichi wired Governor Fuller on behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti. Arturo de Pietro, of Il Nuovo Mondo, Italian labor daily, declared fascism to be inimical to America.

### Buffalo Police Worry

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 10.—The federal buildings here and the power stations, bridges and canals around Niagara Falls were placed under heavy guard today. It was announced the guard would be doubled when the two men go to the electric chair. Two workers were arrested for posting Sacco-Vanzetti handbills.

### Provincetown Writers Petition

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—Ninety-six authors, poets, playwrights, critics and painters who spend their summers at Provincetown, Cape Cod, today petitioned Governor Alvan T. Fuller to prevent "the legalized lynching" of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti.

### WESTPORT, N. Y., Aug. 10.—

"The Governor thinks he has closed the case. It is not closed. We the people will keep the case open, and if necessary our children will keep it open when we are gone."—Anna Stunsky Walling.

## FIFTY THOUSAND WORKERS BEFORE DAILY WORKER SIGN IN UNION SQUARE



Fifty thousand people gathered at Union Square, New York, in a perfectly orderly demonstration for Sacco and Vanzetti, Tuesday afternoon. About six o'clock the police pushed the crowd from the square. Long before then they had blocked all entrances to the park and turned unnumbered thousands away. Immediately after this crowd was driven into side streets, two impromptu parades were organized, both of which were smashed by police violence. Five arrests were made.

## Arrest Pickets At State House; Raid Unions

(Continued from Page One)

rorism against labor in preparation for the new war."

"The Workers' (Communist) Party maintains that only the unity of labor and the building of a more powerful trade union movement and the development of a labor party will prevent further attacks against the working class. As a symbol of the unity of labor it may be pointed out that Alfred Baker Lewis, the New England organizer of the socialist party, and Gus S. Saklar, the New England organizer of the Workers' (Communist) Party were seized by the same police officer, while Herman Kobb, member of the National Executive Committee, Socialist Party and Bertram D. Wolfe, member Central Executive Committee, Workers' (Communist) Party, were both thrown in the same jail. The picket line was led by Wolfe and Lewis."

Under cover of the smoke screen of prejudice aroused by the employing class press, as part of the plan to murder Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti in the electric chair, a terror reign is being invoked against the militant trade unions in Boston, resulting in the arrests of many officials and members.

Special attack has been directed against the Capmakers' Union and the Upholsterers' Union, but raids are hourly expected against other unions, that not only called strikes on Tuesday demanding the liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti, but that have been instrumental in winning better conditions, higher wages and the shorter work day for their members.

Judge Joseph Zottoli, in Municipal Court, showed additional animus today by declaring the "death march" pickets, who surrounded the State House Tuesday, guilty of loitering and sauntering, with the additional charge of obstructing traffic. An effort is being made to claim that the needle workers' unions are solely responsible for the picketing and thus prove an additional basis for attack upon these organizations.

Seven members of the Upholsterers' Union, quietly awaiting the arrival of their union officials at the headquarters, 92 Leverett street, were taken into custody in a raid today. They are Jacob Pollerck, James Griffin, Ben Golden, Louis Anapolsky, Sam Blank, Louis Gervitz and Frank Frasson. Gervitz was badly beaten by the police who charged that he had warned others of the impending raid. All Sacco-Vanzetti signs and banners, used in Tuesday's demonstration, were confiscated. The police also tore a sign off the wall announcing a shop meeting tonight at six o'clock.

### Question Workers

The workers were thoroughly questioned at Police Station No. 3 and their names, addresses and descriptions taken. They were then allowed to leave. They were told "When we feed you we will get you." They also were searched, but nothing was discovered on them.

### Raid Camp Nitgidaget

An earlier raid had been made on Camp Nitgidaget, workers' summer resort, in which it is claimed that two sticks of dynamite were found. This is easily explained by the fact that considerable blasting of stumps in clearing woods and building roadways is being done at the camp.

## Workers Phone Daily Worker Inquiring As To Action of Fuller

All yesterday afternoon and evening the DAILY WORKER was busy with telephone calls from workers who inquired as to the verdict of Gov. Fuller, at that time meeting with his executive council. Many workers phoned as many as two and three times, showing their intense interest in the outcome of the case.

Miller and Seligman were both photographed and fingerprinted before being released. The raids on these two union headquarters has been accompanied with the wholesale arrests of all those distributing Sacco-Vanzetti leaflets.

### More Strikes Called

Additional strikes demanding the release of Sacco and Vanzetti were declared today. Nearly 500 workers walked out at noon at the clothing factory of M. S. Kondazian at 76 Coolidge Hill Road. These workers are just beginning to build an organization, planning affiliation with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union. Hundreds of workers also went out at the plants of J. Rubin, Matthews, Kadetsky, and Sol. F. Matthews. They are affiliated with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

There was a tense atmosphere about the Municipal Court building when the nearly two score pickets arrested Tuesday appeared for trial. At one point in the proceedings part of the audience laughed at the testimony of the police. The nervous court attendants immediately ordered them out of the courtroom but they turned out to be some of the arrested pickets and had to be recalled.

Herman Kobb, William Murdoch and Grace M. Hutchins, the latter having just returned to this country from a tour around the world, including the Soviet Union, were declared guilty. They will be sentenced Friday. This was Murdoch's second arrest.

The cases of the others were put over until Friday. These include Bertram D. Wolfe, member Central Executive Committee Workers' (Communist) Party, Gus Saklar, district organizer, Workers' (Communist) Party; Harry J. Canter, Alfred Baker Lewis, Socialist party organizer; Benjamin Brown, Joseph Berman, Fred T. Douglas, chairman of the Boston Hands Off China committee; Helen M. Douglas, Esther Berkowitch, Mary Lauretani, Amelia Bloom, Dora Dalevitch, Stephen Puelo, Winfield Attdwyer, Harry Livene, Samuel Winn, member executive committee, Young Workers' League; Israel A. Rolson, Hyman Halperin, business agent, Paper Hangers' Union, 258; Morris Zimmerman, Louis Zion, John Surwitz, Ronald W. Gordon, John M. Gordon, David Levy, Louis Gilbert, Abraham Borofsky, Joseph Solomon, member executive board, Capmakers' Union; Josephine Cicola, Elsie Pulur, Gussie Gasman, Mildred Young, who was also arrested twice during the day; Joseph Timchuck, Goldie Waldmar, Kondret Suchuck, Vahey Amahain.

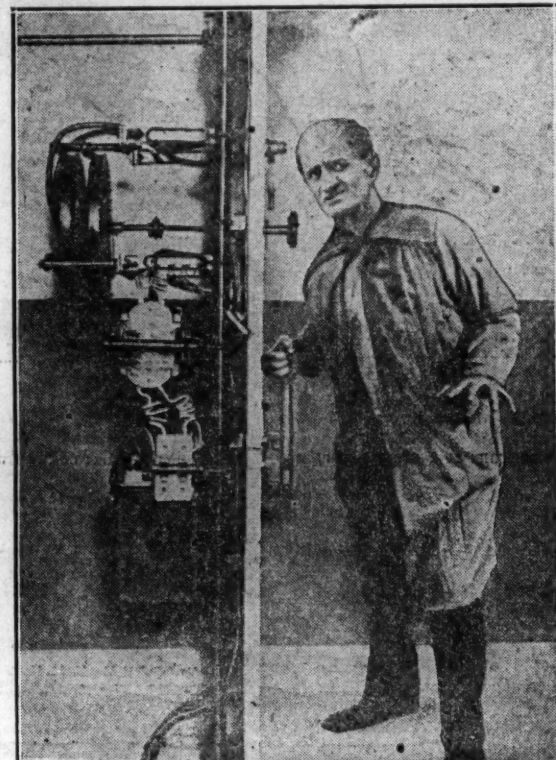
### All Guilty

Judge Zottoli ruled that they were all in the same group and that they were therefore equally guilty. The charge of obstructing the sidewalk was added overnight.

Many of the placards carried by the pickets contained quotations from Thomas Jefferson as well as statements attacking Judge Webster Thayer.

President Lowell, member of Governor Fuller's commission, as well as Fuller himself, viewed the picket line for a few moments from the balcony of the State House.

## Executioner of Sacco and Vanzetti



The executioner standing ready to throw the switch in Charlestown prison and kill two labor leaders. He is Robert Elliot of 132-10 94th Ave. Richmond Hill. He earns his living by legalized murder.

## ON TO BOSTON IS SLOGAN WHILE WARDEN PASSES RESPONSIBILITY OF MURDERING SACCO, VANZETTI

(Continued from Page One)  
aid in guarding the approaches to the prison. Machine guns were ready for setting up in the vicinity and equipment of the guards was rifles, pistols and sawed-off shot guns. Flood lights were set up in front of the prison for use tonight.

### MESSAGE TO COOLIDGE

To President Coolidge at Rapid City, S. D., today the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee sent a telegram again pleading for a federal inquiry. The message read:

"According to press reports you have intimated that you could not intervene in the Sacco-Vanzetti case except upon the recommendation of the Department of Justice. Mr. President, we respectfully ask, how can the Department of Justice recommend a federal investigation of the Sacco-Vanzetti case when the Department of Justice is itself deeply involved in it—it is true through the activities of a former administration. Yet the interests of the nation rise above the interests of petty functionaries."

### Arrive From New York

More than a thousand workers arrived here from New York today to take part in the giant demonstrations in front of the State House and Charlestown prison. In addition to the "Death Watch Bus" many automobiles carrying spontaneously organized groups of workers arrived.

Demonstrators from all over the country were reported pouring into the city. Police were ready for any outbreak and national guardsmen were notified to be prepared for quick service.

Several of the large business concerns today issued passes to their employees. No person other than the holder of a pass was allowed to enter their buildings.

Among those who arrived here from New York to take part in the demonstrations were Ruth Hale, wife of Heywood Brown and president of the Lucy Stone League, and Lola Ridge, well-known poetess. Delegations from the Workers' (Communist) Party and the Young Workers League have also arrived.

Other demonstrators who have arrived from New York for the silent protest were Rex Stout, of the American Civil Liberties Union; William Patterson, president of the American Negro Labor Congress; Harriet Silverman, of the Workers' Health Bureau; William Gropper, caricaturist; James Gershberg and J. Frischman, of the Amalgamated Food Workers; J. Oeffbau, of the Iron and Bronze Workers' Union; Christine Mithelson, of the Paper Box Workers' Union; Rose Baron, secretary, and Carlo Tresea, director, of the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee; Ellen Dawson, secretary, and Gus Deake, president, of the Textile Workers' Union, and Alfred Warentknacht, of the Passaic International Labor Defense.

A police dead line was thrown around the prison early in the day and kept everyone without a pass forty yards from the walls. The dead line was gradually moved back during the afternoon until by night no one could get within two blocks of the prison.

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## ALL WORLD AGHAST AT MURDEROUS DETERMINATION OF MASSACHUSETTS MILL OWNERS; COUNTLESS PROTESTS

Protest against the judicial murder of Sacco and Vanzetti by the mill owners of Massachusetts has spread from the labor movement of Europe, Asia, Africa and South America into governmental and professional circles. The whole world stands in horror at the brutality of the Massachusetts courts and state government, and the callous refusal of President Coolidge to interfere.

In the countries close under the thumb of American imperialism, like Panama, public officials try to prevent the people from expressing their contempt for the American dollar rulers and their murderous ways. In more liberal countries authorities join in the protest. In Uruguay, the chamber of deputies has adopted and cabled to President Coolidge their solemn denunciation of the slaughter arranged by Thayer and Fuller. American citizens abroad, too, are beginning to disavow guilt by joining together and wiring pleas for clemency to Fuller and Coolidge. Some of the protests against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti made by workers and others in various countries abroad are listed below:

### URUGUAY'S DEPUTIES CABLE COOLIDGE.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Aug. 10.—The Uruguayan Chamber of Deputies has sent a telegram to President Coolidge asking that the death sentence may not be carried out against Sacco and Vanzetti.

As the mass movement of labor assumes alarming proportions the police are making every effort to control a situation that threatens to get out of their hands. United States buildings are under redoubled guard.

### GERMAN POLICE CLUB DEMONSTRATORS.

BERLIN, Aug. 10.—Police attacked a demonstration in front of United States embassy here which was demanding that Sacco and Vanzetti be freed. The demonstration, which was a response to the call of the Rote Fahne for all workers to strike in protest against the death of the two innocent men, was shouting, "Down with capitalist justice and judicial murder!" when the green police charged. The German proletariat is determined to make "Dollar" Schurman, the United States ambassador, realize that the world proletariat demands justice.

### GREEK WORKERS IN GENERAL STRIKE.

SALONIKI, Greece, Aug. 10.—A general strike to protest against the death of Sacco and Vanzetti has been declared in Saloniki. Marine, harbor, tobacco and rug workers will go out.

### GENERAL STRIKE ON IN ARGENTINE.

BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 10.—A twenty-four hour general strike which threatens to tie up the capital, began here at midnight. Americans are making appeals for protection although the United States embassy is at present guarded by seventy policemen and an unknown number of detectives.

### ARGENTINE TIED UP FOR SACCO AND VANZETTI.

TUCUMAN, Argentina, Aug. 10.—Demonstrating in immense crowds thru the streets, masses of workers here have compelled all business houses to close their doors, while no wheel is turning on the roads or in the factories, as the workers show their sympathy with the two men about to be murdered in New England. In many cities of the Argentine, cab and street car service has been halted and shops and factories have closed down while there have been riots here and there where the police have attempted to put down the workers.

### AMERICANS IN PARIS CABLE COOLIDGE.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—Several hundred Americans at a protest meeting headed by Henry Dana and Rabbi Mitchell Fisher, have cabled President Coolidge in an effort to make a final appeal for Sacco and Vanzetti. Appeals signed by Madame Curie, the Marquis Guy de Lasteyrie, Alfred Dreyfus, former minister of commerce, Louis Loucheur, and former minister of finance, Caillaux, have also been sent to President Coolidge.

### ECUADOR WORKERS DEFFY POLICE.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Aug. 10.—Hundreds of protesting workers here refused to obey the orders of the police which forbade them to assemble, and as a result several were arrested. The Labor Federation of Guayas has cabled to Governor Fuller protesting the death sentence against Sacco and Vanzetti.

### PANAMA WORKERS' MEETING BARRED.

PANAMA, Aug. 10.—Permission to hold a meeting to protest against the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti has been refused the Labor Syndicate here by Mario Galindo, civil chief of the federal district, and tool of American imperialism, on the grounds that such a meeting would

## BOSTON POLICE SMASH CROWD



Mounted police brutally rode down workers assembled on Boston Common, famous in the history of the American revolution. Photo shows foot and mounted police driving part of the crowd ahead of them. See one policeman reaching for a gun.

be "censure" of "the eminent persons" who have tried Sacco and Vanzetti in Massachusetts.

The Labor Federation is not affiliated with the paper organization, which is authorized by Washington and Wall-Street to represent the Panama workers.

### PHILIPPINE LABOR PROTESTS.

MANILA, Aug. 10.—35,000 Philippine workers thru their representatives in the Philippine Labor Congress have sent the following resolution to governor Fuller.

"The Philippine Labor Congress energetically protests against the Sacco-Vanzetti executions. We join the millions of workers all over the world in demanding their immediate release."

### PARAGUAYAN PRESS DENOUNCES FULLER.

ASUNCION, Paraguay, Aug. 10.—While this city is being flooded with handbills and posters denouncing the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti, the press has united in demanding a commutation of their sentence and a clarification of the prosecution proceedings.

### PROFINTERN CALLS ON WORLD PROLETARIAT.

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Aug. 10.—The Executive Bureau of the Profintern appeals to the proletariat of all countries and invites them to protest sharply against the execution of the innocent Sacco and Vanzetti.

### STOCKHOLM MASSES DEMAND RELEASE.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Aug. 10.—A delegation from the mass meeting held yesterday has called on the United States minister, Leland Harrison, and presented a resolution declaring that the people of Sweden are convinced of the innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti and demanding their immediate liberation.

### POLICE CLUB BELGIAN DEMONSTRATORS.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 10.—Police attacked and clubbed a protest demonstration in front of the United States consulate here. The demonstration, which was being held under the auspices of the Belgian Communist Party, had handed the American consul a protest against the killing of Sacco and Vanzetti by the capitalist courts of Massachusetts.

### CANADIAN WORKERS PROTEST.

MONTREAL, Aug. 10.—Thousands of workers and sympathizers packed two halls here in meetings arranged by the Canadian Labor Defense League to protest against the legalized murder of Sacco and Vanzetti. Speakers addressed the meetings in several languages.

### WARSAW POLICE BREAK UP DEMONSTRATION.

WARSAW, Poland, Aug. 10.—Police prevented a demonstration to protest the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti in front of the United States embassy here. Mass meetings which have been called by the labor organizations, have sent resolutions to President Coolidge, demanding the liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti.

### SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES PROTEST.

BELGRADE, Jugo-Slavia, Aug. 10.—A demonstration to protest against the killing of Sacco and Vanzetti will be held in Belgrade today.

### AMERICANS IN CANADA PROTEST.

MAGOG, Quebec, Canada, Aug. 10.—Calling on Governor Fuller not to stain the hands of the commonwealth of Massachusetts with the blood of innocent men, Americans here have united in sending a protest against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti.

### AUSTRALIAN TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

MELBOURNE, Aug. 10.—Heavy details of armed police have been detailed to guard the residences of the American consular officials in Melbourne due to fears of attacks from Sacco-Vanzetti sympathizers, said a Central News Dispatch from Sydney, Australia, today.

The All-Australia Trade Union Congress has cabled to the United States, vigorously protesting against the death sentences imposed upon the two workers.

### PICKET EMBASSY IN LONDON.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Communists today completed plans for an all night vigil outside of the United States embassy in Grosvenor Gardens tonight as a protest against the impending executions of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti.

After a huge mass meeting this evening in Hyde Park the demonstrators will march to the embassy and take up positions as near to the building as the police will allow them.

Speeches will be made from time to time during the night. Scotland Yard has made extensive arrangements. A cordon of police and detectives will be placed at the end of the gardens and all traffic will be prohibited. The rear approaches to the embassy will be constantly patrolled.

### LAFAYETTE PROTESTS.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—Marquis Guy de Lasteyrie, grandson of Gen. Lafayette, of American revolutionary war fame, today united with the French friends of Sacco and Vanzetti in protesting against the execution of the two men at Boston tonight.

In a cablegram to Governor Alvan T. Fuller, of Massachusetts, the Marquis said:

"As a grandson of Lafayette, founder of American liberty, I join my voice to the voice of France and Europe in requesting clemency for Sacco and Vanzetti."

Radical newspapers admitted that "only a miracle can now save Sacco and Vanzetti."

L'Oeuvre printed a huge question mark at the top of the first page.

The Communist newspaper Humanite printed a cartoon of a flag with an electric execution chair and a skull and cross bones upon it, with the caption underneath: "The New Star Spangled Banner."

### CAIRO'S LEGGATION GUARDED.

CAIRO, Egypt, Aug. 10.—A strong police guard was posted today around the American legation to prevent hostile demonstrations by Sacco-Vanzetti sympathizers.

## Thousand Los Angeles Police Smash Meeting In Plaza; Many Strike

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 10.—While the Carpenters' and Needle Trades Unions went out on protest strike, a thousand heavily armed police broke up the protest meeting for Sacco and Vanzetti which was held in Plaza Square under the auspices of the Central Labor Council, the Workers (Communist) Party and the I. W. W.

Twenty-one leading Communists and I. W. W.'s were arrested charged with criminal syndicalism and held without bail, while Globerman, secretary of the Workers Party, was beaten up.

The houses of all Communists are being searched and all party headquarters are occupied by police and closely guarded.

## Los Angeles Police Jail Communists; Wreck Headquarters

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Aug. 10.—Malcolm Bruce, Sam Globerman and Joseph Siminoff were arrested at the Workers Party headquarters, 322 W. 2nd street, Saturday night, Aug. 6. The former may be turned over to the federal authorities for deportation, the press stated this morning. The two latter are Criminal Syndicalism suspects, according to the same source.

The writer was present at the time of the raid, and he found headquarters to be an awful looking place at 7 a. m. the next morning, because of damage done by police.

### Grant Named Graft.

"Red Session Broken Up" says the "Times" in a long front page article—full of lies. Next to it is another article—dealing, to some extent, with the truth in the Sacco-Vanzetti case. We learn that Judge Thayer of the Massachusetts Superior Court was "indiscreet" during the trial, and the name of Judge Grant, of Governor Fuller's advisory committee, appeared in the labor-baiting Times as Judge "Graft."

A man, who is forced to sell the L. A. Times for a living, was the first to buy the DAILY WORKER today, and the party who typed "Graft" instead of "Grant" probably knew what he was doing. Who knows?

### "Bomb Plot" Charged.

The police are said to have received an anonymous phone call yesterday to the effect that "a bombing plot was being fomented at the place raided as a protest to the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti." No bombs or guns were found, however, at the Party headquarters. The most dangerous weapons found were some "mental dynamite." Part of it was confiscated in order to provide free education for police officers.

### Drive Against Radicals Planned.

Federal, county and city officials have started a "sweeping" campaign against "Reds." Gunmen are placed at all public buildings. Jack Dount, prominent motion picture "extra talent" and chairman of the employment committee of the International Brotherhood Welfare Association, Inc. was forced away from the steps of the court house today. He was looking for a job at the war veterans bureau, at which place movie extras are hired. So this ought to be a case for Will Hays, czar of moviedom, to take under consideration.

Police "Respect" For Bearded Men. Jack has a fine beard. Every bearded man was told to beat it—or go to jail. All bearded men are Bolsheviks, you know—in the eyes of the police. They may make an exception, however, in the case of former Secretary of State Hughes.

## JAIL SENTENCES FOR SUPPORTING SACCO, VANZETTI

### Socialist in Role of Stool-Pigeon

Because they participated in a parade for Sacco and Vanzetti after the demonstration in Union Square ended last Tuesday, jail sentences and heavy fines were meted out to workers arrested.

Four workers, Isaac McCreery, Joseph Asscham, Agard Salami and George Poels were sentenced to five days in the workhouse. Otto Schultz was released after he paid a \$25 fine. They appeared before Magistrate Dodge in the 5th St. night court. Their cases were acted upon before Jacques Buitenkant, attorney for the International Labor Defense appeared. Shortly afterwards Salvatore Bore and K. Klarocko were brought before the magistrate. Bore admitted that he had shouted "Liberate Sacco and Vanzetti," thereupon he was placed under arrest. He was fined \$10.

Klarocko told the court that he booed when Bore was arrested. As a result of that he was also taken into custody. He was released on a suspended sentence.

Samuel H. Friedman, a socialist party member who is connected with the editorial staff of Women's Wear Daily told Magistrate Dodge that "it was a Communist demonstration and I am a socialist." Algernon Lee, director of the Rand School, appeared as a character witness to prove his respectability. He was held for a hearing in the Tombs court.

### N. J. Garment Workers' Resolution Denounces "Legalized Murders"

ROSELLE, N. J., Aug. 10.—Members of the United Garment Workers here passed the following protest resolution:

We members of the United Garment Workers of local 276 at the Labor Lyceum, Roselle, N. J., protest against the legal murder of Sacco and Vanzetti who the whole world knows are innocent.

THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING!

### Mary Louise Lipinski

the daughter of Max and Margaret Lipinski, died August 8, 1927, in Lincoln, N. J.

The body will be cremated in the Freshpond Crematorium. The burial will take place Thursday, August 11, 2 P. M., from the Chapel of Mr. Stichman, Fairview Avenue and Madison St., Ridgewood, N. J.

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## Internal Tammany Fight Reveals Graft.

In the drive of the Tammany Hall administration against its dissenting hang-overs from the Hyman administration the public is being treated to as rare an expose of graft as we have had for many a day.

The report of Mayor Walker's "investigator" of the health department, former Supreme Court Justice Charles H. Kelby, reveals the frightful manner in which Tammany Hall gambles with the very lives of millions of inhabitants of the city. The report is, of course, plainly partisan to the Walker administration, but its findings apply alike to all Tammany Hall administrations. It declares, in part, that:

"The evidence of a general condition of corruption in the food inspection service of the health department prior to the present administration is overwhelming."

The most common form of graft in this department was the bribery of "inspectors" who granted permission to dealers to sell dangerous and adulterated food to the public. Some inspectors were known as "package men." This class, instead of taking cash money, took packages of food. But by far the larger number took plain graft in the form of money in return for permission to sell poisonous food. Another form of graft was practiced by inspectors, who entered stores and continually found fault with trivial irregularities until, in despair, graft was paid to get rid of them.

The ramifications of the grafters extended in all directions. If certain dealers wanted to destroy a competitor, they simply paid the inspectors to close his place. Two instances of this sort are pointed out in the report that involved the closing, for a considerable sum, of two retail poultry dealers on the eve of a Jewish holiday. The other Jewish dealers got the benefit of this graft.

Milk dealers who had had their permits revoked after repeated violations were again given permits on payment of from \$250 to \$500.

Thousands of cases could be cited to prove the wholesale corruption in this department of the administration alone.

Unsophisticated persons may read these exposures and imagine them to be the exception, but all who live in New York and observe the workings of any recent city administration, or even the state administration for that matter, know that the vast edifice known as Tammany Hall is built upon graft and graft alone. Everything from a license to operate a motor vehicle to a license to erect a skyscraper has its set price in the form of graft that must be paid. Tammany maintains its influence over its adherents and demands loyalty only on the promise of opportunities for graft.

The present exposures are due to the fact that the Walker administration is intent upon cleaning out all the hang-overs of the Hyman administration. Any other department of the city could be subjected to the same sort of expose with the identical results.

The revelations of the health department are particularly horrible, inasmuch as they affect the very lives of millions of workers, because most of the low, dirty bourgeois swine who pay graft to Tammany's inspectors maintain their stores in working class sections. If such a state of affairs existed in the establishments selling food to the plutocracy we would hear a howl that would send the grafters scurrying for cover. As usual, the working class is the chief sufferer from this sort of thing.

Mayor Walker left last night for a trip to Europe, where he intends to meet King George, President Hindenburg and Mussolini. He could give the king and Hindenburg pointers on how to raise graft to aid in raising their budgets, without increasing taxes. As for Mussolini, he might be convinced by Tammany's "Broadway butterfly mayor" that there are other ways to raise funds besides plain pillage.

This report of the rotten conditions in the health department should arouse the workers of the city to a realization of the fact that Tammany Hall is one of the greatest menaces to human life and impel them to support labor candidates at the coming elections, who will fight against food pollution and all the other forms of graft that make Tammany a murderous, malignant power.

## Lowden to Try to Salvage Ku Klux Indiana for Dawes.

That the candidacy for the republican presidential nomination of Frank O. Lowden, former governor of Illinois, is nothing more nor less than a campaign for Vice President Charles G. Dawes, is clearly indicated by the announcement that Lowden is to enter the Indiana primaries and seek the approval of the republican voters of that notorious Ku Klux state.

Indiana is a cesspool of graft and corruption reminiscent of the condition of affairs in the neighboring state of Ohio when the Daugherty machine was at the height of its glory in 1920, when its "favorite son," Warren G. Harding, was nominated for president.

The difference between Ohio in 1920 and Indiana today is that the Ohio graft did not become public until after the election, while the graft revelations of the ex-political boss of Indiana republicanism, Daniel C. Stephenson, now serving a prison term for the sadistic murder of a young woman, are public property.

Dawes, who is a candidate backed by a very powerful element of the republican party, would not risk the odium of endorsement by the Indiana republican machine, but still he needs the support of the Indiana delegates at the 1928 convention, so the game is to have Lowden, his stalking horse, run in the Indiana primaries, obtain the delegation and, at the proper moment during the national republican convention, turn them over to Dawes. By utilizing such political trickery Dawes will be shielded from the odium of Ku Kluxism, which is decidedly in bad odor outside a few benighted middle-west localities, where the night-gown and hood is the emblem of the petty bourgeois political aspirations.

Thus one of the favorite Wall Street candidates gets the advantage of the support of the putrid middle class elements in the Ku Klux belt without becoming identified with them.

# Details of Workers (Communist) Party Convention

TO ALL D.O.'S, EDITORS, AND ALL PARTY UNITS.

Dear Comrades:

The Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party, with the approval of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, herewith issues the call for the Fifth Regular Convention of our Party, to convene on Wednesday, August 31st.

In accordance with the decision of the Communist International, all details for the technical arrangements, basis of representation, etc., have been prepared by the Committee for the Preparations of the Party Convention. All units should take note of the following information:

I.—Basis of Representation.

1. The establishment of quotas of delegates from nuclei to the convention shall be based upon the average amount of dues paid during the months of February, March, April and May of 1927.

2. Representation from District Conventions to the National Convention shall be based upon the averaged number of dues paid in the respective districts during the months of February, March and April of 1927. For every 200 members in good standing during this period, there shall be elected one delegate.

3. Upon this basis the respective districts are entitled to the following representation:

District	Headquarter City	Number of Delegates
1	Boston	3
2	New York	15
3	Philadelphia	3
4	Buffalo	1
5	Pittsburgh	3
6	Cleveland	2
7	Detroit	2
8	Chicago	6
9	Minneapolis	4
10	Kansas City	1
11	Seattle	2
12	San Francisco	2
13	New Haven	1
14	Agricultural District	1
15	Young Workers League	3

4. From the nuclei to section, city and sub-district conventions there should be elected one delegate for every five members or major fraction thereof in good standing during the period of February, March, April and May of 1927.

5. From section conventions to city conventions there should be elected one delegate for each ten members or major fraction thereof in good standing during the period of February, March, April and May of 1927.

6. From city conventions and sub-district conventions to district conventions there should be elected one delegate for each 25 members or major fraction thereof in good standing during the period of February, March, April and May of 1927.

7. Nuclei shall send delegates to section, city or sub-district conventions where these are held in their respective territories. Isolated nuclei or such nuclei in those cases where only district conventions are held, may send delegates directly to the District Convention on the basis of one delegate for each 25 members or major fraction thereof.

8. Where there exist a number of cities without city central committees close together, there must be held sub-district conventions except where nuclei elect delegates directly to the District Conventions.

9. Except in cases of legitimately dissolved Party units, members within a city organization whose transfers from one unit to another were issued after July 1st, should vote in their previous units.

10. All elections in nuclei and conventions of all other Party subdivisions must be completed not later than August 20th.

11. For all nuclei entitled to three or more delegates the following system shall be used:

Take the number of votes cast for the slate receiving the majority; multiply this number by the number of delegates the nucleus is entitled to and divide this result by the total number of votes cast for both slates; adjust the result you thus get to the nearest Third. This establishes the number of delegates and voting power for the majority. The minority takes the remainder of the voting power and delegates of the nucleus.

Example:

The number of delegates to which the nucleus is entitled.....3  
Total votes cast in the elections.....14  
Number of votes received by majority.....8  
Multiply 8 by the three delegates.....24  
Divide 24 by the 14 votes cast for both sides which is 14. This gives a result of 1 14-24 which, when adjusted to the nearest Third amounts to 1 2-3 votes and delegates for the majority. The minority takes the balance of the three delegates and votes which in this case amounts to 1 1-3.

20. From section, city, sub-district and district conventions to the higher conventions, the same system of proportional representation shall be applied as herewith outlined for nuclei entitled to three delegates.

21. Only when a slate in the nucleus or any other Party sub-division has no full delegate shall it send to any convention a delegate to cast 1/3 of a vote. When a slate in a nucleus or any other Party sub-division has more than one delegate, the 1/3 vote shall be added to those delegates' voting power of the same slate. Where slates have 2/3 of a vote they may send a delegate therefor or add it to the voting power of their delegation—economy being borne in mind in every such instance.

III.—General.

22. In every district there shall be elected a District Convention Arrangements Committee in which the majority of the District Executive Committee shall have a majority and the minority of the District Committee shall have an adequately representative minority. The Personnel of the minority representation shall be selected by the minority itself.

23. In these District Convention Arrangements Committees appeals may be made from decision arrived at. Whether these appeals shall be laid down before the Committee for the Preparation of the Party Convention or whether any of the disputed arrangements in the various districts shall be held in abeyance, will depend upon the endorsement of the appeal in question by any one of the two deputy chairmen.

24. There shall be no voting by mail but only in person.

25. The nucleus secretary shall write in the word "voted" over the assessment stamp in ink, of every member after the voting has taken place.

26. That all District Organizers be instructed to make freely accessible to every member of the District Convention Arrangements Committee for use in the office, the complete lists of the membership and units.

27. All CEC members and candidates are entitled to be present and participate in the convention whether they are delegates or not.

28. CEC representatives for the majority of the Polcom and the Opposition shall be present at all District Conventions.

29. The city in which the National Convention will be held will be announced shortly.

Fraternally yours,  
Committee for the Preparation of the Party Convention.  
Jay Lovestone, Wm. Z. Foster.  
Deputy Chairman.

## Sentimental Talk About Justice and Liberty.

Most nauseating has been the banal twaddle emanating from liberals and socialists about the death of those metaphysical entities "justice" and "liberty" in connection with the Sacco and Vanzetti agitation. We are solemnly assured that "justice dies with Sacco and Vanzetti," that "liberty will be dead when they die." Such talk is imbecile and positively harmful. These same people will, when next the capitalist mad-dogs are on the trail of other workers, mouth the old meaningless phrases about justice and liberty and affirm that when the next atrocity against labor is perpetrated that these twin illusions of capitalist society will then be dead.

How sane people can talk of justice in this country where Tom Mooney has been rotting in prison for more than eleven years on framed-up evidence is beyond our comprehension. Have we not had a thousand examples during and since the world war that prove that there is only class justice in this country? Was it justice that tortured Sacco and Vanzetti for seven ghastly years before August 10th? Such insane talk only tends to perpetuate capitalist class illusions and is a positively detriment to the working class.

As for liberty it is nothing but a mockery. That pile of junk on Bedloe's Island symbolizes nothing but tyranny. Liberty in this country is a hag of ten thousand debauches. The torch in the hand of the statue symbolizes the instrument of destruction, the electric chair, that is used to burn the lives out of workmen to dare strive to realize some of that liberty they were assured exists in the United States.

Instead of lulling the workers into a false sense of security by perpetuating illusions about liberty and justice the revolutionist must expose these frauds and prepare the workers for the time when capitalist class justice is abolished, along with the capitalist system, and working class justice substituted therefore under the revolutionary dictatorship of the proletariat.

tem shall be used: Take the number of votes cast for the slate receiving the majority; multiply this number by the number of delegates the nucleus is entitled to and divide this result by the total number of votes cast for both slates; adjust the result you thus get to the nearest Third. This establishes the number of delegates and voting power for the majority. The minority takes the remainder of the voting power and delegates of the nucleus.

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Divide 24 by the 14 votes cast for both sides which is 14. This gives a result of 1 14-24 which, when adjusted to the nearest Third amounts to 1 2-3 votes and delegates for the majority. The minority takes the balance of the three delegates and votes which in this case amounts to 1 1-3.

20. From section, city, sub-district and district conventions to the higher conventions, the same system of proportional representation shall be applied as herewith outlined for nuclei entitled to three delegates.

21. Only when a slate in the nucleus or any other Party sub-division has no full delegate shall it send to any convention a delegate to cast 1/3 of a vote. When a slate in a nucleus or any other Party sub-division has more than one delegate, the 1/3 vote shall be added to those delegates' voting power of the same slate. Where slates have 2/3 of a vote they may send a delegate therefor or add it to the voting power of their delegation—economy being borne in mind in every such instance.

III.—General.

22. In every district there shall be elected a District Convention Arrangements Committee in which the majority of the District Executive Committee shall have a majority and the minority of the District Committee shall have an adequately representative minority. The Personnel of the minority representation shall be selected by the minority itself.

23. In these District Convention Arrangements Committees appeals may be made from decision arrived at. Whether these appeals shall be laid down before the Committee for the Preparation of the Party Convention or whether any of the disputed arrangements in the various districts shall be held in abeyance, will depend upon the endorsement of the appeal in question by any one of the two deputy chairmen.

24. There shall be no voting by mail but only in person.

25. The nucleus secretary shall write in the word "voted" over the assessment stamp in ink, of every member after the voting has taken place.

26. That all District Organizers be instructed to make freely accessible to every member of the District Convention Arrangements Committee for use in the office, the complete lists of the membership and units.

27. All CEC members and candidates are entitled to be present and participate in the convention whether they are delegates or not.

28. CEC representatives for the majority of the Polcom and the Opposition shall be present at all District Conventions.

29. The city in which the National Convention will be held will be announced shortly.

Fraternally yours,  
Committee for the Preparation of the Party Convention.  
Jay Lovestone, Wm. Z. Foster.  
Deputy Chairman.

Anti-Italian Bias

Of Judge Grant Hit

By Author's Letter

The Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee made public at a late hour yesterday the following telegram to Governor Fuller from Alexander Kadison, author, residing at 5 West 75th St.:

"The first signature to the report of your advisory committee is that of Robert Grant, formerly judge of the Probate Court and Court of Insolvency of Suffolk County, Massachusetts."

"Now, what were the views held by Mr. Grant which should have disqualified him from membership on your advisory committee? I refer you to a book entitled 'The Convictions of a Grandfather' which was published in New York City in 1912, by Scribner's."

"Beginning on page 267, Mr. Grant expresses a very marked prejudice against Italians. His 'misfortunes,' he wrote, 'would seem to be fundamentally traceable to Italian misconception of the meaning of the brotherhood of man.' Surely a man of seventy-five who at the age of sixty revealed so strong a bias against Italians must have found it hard to be fair to Sacco and Vanzetti."

# DRAMA

Caesar Dunn's Farce  
Opens at Ritz Next Week

"Speakeasy" the new melodrama by Edward Knoblock and George Rosener, will be the opening attraction at Werba's Brooklyn theatre next Monday night.

Edgar MacGregor, who has confined his activities to stage direction, will this season enter the ranks of the producing managers, with a musical comedy called "Belle Jean." The book is by MacGregor and Nell Towney.

Alexis Kooloff, of the Metropolitan Opera House, who will give his open air dance and ballet extravaganza, tomorrow, Friday night, at the Starlight Stadium, will have the following in the ensemble: Alexander Gavrilov, Madame Strelskia, Xenia Makletsova, Rite De Leporte, Ruth Hazelton, and Valentina Kaschouba.

Robert V. Newman has a new musical comedy titled, "Morning Glories," which he will produce shortly. The book is the work of Ralph Murphy with the score by Harold Lewis and Charles Rosenoff and the lyrics by Morris Ryskind and Mr. Murphy.

"Good News," the Schwab and Mandel musical comedy opened at the Chestnut Opera House Monday night in Philadelphia. It is scheduled to run there for four weeks, and then come to the Ambassador theatre here.

Little Theatre GRAND  
STREET  
FOLLIES

E. Nilson, Long Cove, Maine.....1.00  
B. Gullberg, Long Cove, Maine.....1.00  
V. Freestram, Long Cove, Maine.....1.00  
Mark Kapsha, Cresson, Pa.....1.00  
A. Schlemmer, Chicago City.....5.00  
Minn.....37.25  
Leo P. Lemley (collected) Phila. Pa.....37.25  
Am. Lit. Wor. Lit. Ass'n. Br. No. 32, Brooklyn, N. Y.....5.00  
Wm. J. Ake, Cincinnati, Ohio.....5.00  
Steve Malus, Passaic, N. J.....2.00  
Int.-Br. No. 1, W. P. Passaic, N. J.....10.00  
C. Marchini, New York City.....2.00  
H. Renne, Phila., Pa.....1.00  
J. Kamson, Milwaukee, Wis.....2.00  
John Mills, Taft, Calif.....4.00  
Geo. Gravitt, Bloomville, Wis.....1.00  
Oscar Sandstrom, Waukegan, Ill.....2.00  
Chas. Brown, Louisville, Ky.....1.00  
W. Mylo, Hammond, Ind.....11.00

Needle Trade Defense

Membership Books Ready.

The special membership books for the Workers Defense organization are now ready. These are being distributed to all those who have made pledges. From now on every one who becomes a member of the Workers Self Defense organization will receive a stamp with each payment. The Workers Self Defense is one of the most important undertakings of the Joint Defense and Relief Committee. An army of thousands must be built up to carry on the fight against the right wing bureaucracy in the Needle trades, and the betrayers of labor. This army will be able to furnish the necessary expenses which are needed to carry the struggle to victory. Only through a strong Workers Defense organization will we be able to successfully carry on the fight. "Every worker and sympathizer a member of the Workers Self Defense," must become the slogan of all.

\$8 Sick Benefit is Turned Over to The Defense Committee

The Joint Defense and Relief Committee has received from D. Alter, Secretary of Branch 511, W. C. a check for \$8 with a letter stating that Brother Jonas Strickoff, a member of that branch refused to accept his sick benefit, requesting it be turned over as a donation to the Defense Committee. No explanations are necessary.

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SHOP TALKS ON ECONOMICS  
Marxian economics explained in simple language for workers. A pamphlet unequalled for its purpose—a standard for years.....—10  
PARTY ORGANIZATION  
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The latest issue of the official organ of the World Communist Movement.....—10

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NOTE: Books offered in this column on hand in limited quantities. All orders cash and filled in turn as received.



## REPRIEVE FOR SACCO, VANZETTI UNTIL AUGUST 22; STILL DANGER

(Continued from Page One)

when they arrived that a reprieve had been granted to Sacco and Vanzetti and also to Madeiros.

The power of labor had at last beaten thru the thick conscience of the most callous and brutal of American industrial and financial aristocracies. It did not mean that Sacco and Vanzetti were out of danger. Far from it. It meant that in the face of an outraged world, with enormous strikes, strikes that totaled millions of men in every nation, and with a growing revolutionary fervor both at home and abroad, the ruling class of Massachusetts felt that it needed a respite, a chance to make fresh plans, to find the best way out of a bad situation. It meant that those with power in Massachusetts want a little time, and hope in that time that interest will die out, labor will quiet down, and the execution can go on, as planned originally.

Sacco and Vanzetti beat the death chair tonight just forty minutes before they were scheduled to die. The reprieve was granted because the state supreme court will announce tomorrow at noon whether their case is to be admitted again into the courts.

When the reprieve was announced the armed forces began to melt away. They had little actual work to do, except to disperse one crowd of two thousand persons which attempted to gather near the prison early. By midnight most of the guards had been withdrawn.

Sacco and Vanzetti will be removed from the death house tomorrow morning and taken back to the Cherry Hill jail.

Madeiros will be transferred to some other cell at the state prison.

### WEINSTEIN CALLS FOR CONTINUED STRUGGLE

William W. Weinstein, secretary of District 2 Workers (Communist) Party, issued the following statement upon receiving the news of the reprieve:

"Militant labor can congratulate itself on forcing the hand of Governor Fuller. The round in the struggle for the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti has been won.

"But the struggle is not yet over. Labor must not rest with a reprieve. Sacco and Vanzetti are still behind the prison bars and still within the shadow of the electric chair.

"Labor throughout the country must increase its efforts ten-fold to free Sacco and Vanzetti. The danger of electrocution or life imprisonment is still present.

"The voice of labor must now ring out. No execution! No life imprisonment! No extension of prison sentence! Only freedom! Let the fight go on!"

### ACCUSES THAYER

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—The execution of Sacco and Vanzetti was postponed after a day of hectic conferences and court hearings. Arthur Hill, attorney for the condemned men, went into the State Supreme Court today with exceptions to the rulings of Judge Webster Thayer, who had refused to revoke the death sentence or hear a motion for a new trial.

Judge Sanderson announced that he would pass upon the exceptions tomorrow.

Hill hurried to the Governor's office and pleaded for a respite so that his clients could have the benefit of tomorrow's decision.

The Governor summoned Attorney General Reading, six former attorney generals, his personal attorney and the executive council.

"I am shocked and astonished at the governor's decision," declared Paul F. Brissenden in a message to the Students' Sacco and Vanzetti Defense Committee. "It evidently explains nothing, either as to the essential fairness of the trial or the guilt or innocence of the accused. Every American who believes in justice should protest this decision and ask the governor why it was made."

## Mayor Hylan Demands New Trial for Sacco, Vanzetti From Fuller

Former Mayor John F. Hylan sent the following telegram to Governor Fuller yesterday: "The mere fact that tens of millions of people throughout the world, representing all classes and ranks, maintain that Sacco and Vanzetti are innocent should move you to at least grant these men a new trial."

"John F. Hylan, Former Mayor of New York City."

## Sigman Fake Elections Is Being Ignored By Chicago Cloakmakers

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—All cloak and dress makers are asked to attend a meeting to be held Thursday at the hall, Western and Division St. It has been called for the same time as the right wing will hold its "installation."

At a meeting of Local 59, held Monday evening, the membership passed a resolution condemning the fake elections of the right wing. They also went on record to hold a regular election.

In the discussion it was brot out how many the Sigman clique voted two and three times. In spite of that the total vote was low.

Salvatore Ninio, right wing vice-president, appeared at the meeting, but was not able to influence the members to participate in the fake elections.

The financial secretary of the joint board, a right winger, has attempted to cash \$500 check of the union to pay the Sigman thugs. The joint board has notified the Amalgamated Bank not to pay any money without checks being signed by the union's trustees.

On Thursday Sigman will install his Chicago officers. He has already arrived here. It will be a personal affair, not concerning the rank and file workers. The membership will attend the general meeting of the union that will be held at the same time.

### THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING!

## Capitol Concert Called Off Due to Vanzetti- Sacco Demonstrations

WASHINGTON, August 10.—Due to demonstrations in the capitol by sympathizers of Sacco and Vanzetti, the regular Wednesday night concert by the marina band on the capitol plaza was called off at the request of the state department today. Justice department officials warned against giving the concert, since it would attract crowds. All public buildings and homes of prominent public officials were guarded tonight. Four hundred policemen and justice department agents were patrolling these places.

## INSTRUCTIONS DISTRICT CONVENTION ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE, DISTRICT No. 2

In addition to the instructions of the National Arrangements Committee, the District Convention Arrangements Committee has decided upon the following directions for the elections in District 2:

1. Elections in the units shall be held beginning Thursday, August 11, and continuing through Wednesday, August 17. The units are to hold their meetings on their regular meeting nights but if this is impossible, special meetings are to be called and the district is to be notified when these meetings are to be held.

2. Number of delegates for the units. The number of delegates from the nuclei to the section conferences in New York City shall be as outlined in point 4 of the National Arrangements Committee, which has been agreed by the District Arrangements Committee to mean:

The basis for apportionment of delegates shall be good standing for February, March, April and May, irrespective of the time the dues were paid, provided that all members who were more than six months in arrears have put themselves in good standing on or before August 3rd. To determine this it will be necessary to check the membership books with the financial records of the secretary.

3. Discussion. The District Convention Arrangements Committee will attempt to supply speakers to as many units as possible. If either side requests speakers, speakers from both sides will be sent. Unless speakers have been assigned for both sides by the district, no outside speaker can participate in the discussion in the units.

4. Exemptions. Needle trades comrades who have been active in the strike or regularly unemployed as a result of the strike. Active needle trades comrades not in good standing who were active in the strike and otherwise unemployed as a result of the needle trades situation and who request exemption, shall have their cases taken up by the unit, which shall have the right to grant exemption to them. In the event that the unit refuses, the comrade may appeal the action to the District Arrangements Committee and the unit shall allow the comrade to register his vote.

5. Section conferences. Section conferences shall be held as follows:

Thursday, August 18, Sections 1, 2 and 4.

Friday, August 19, Sections 3, 5, 6 and 7.

Night Workers Section.

Morning Branch, Tuesday, August 16, 10:00 a. m.

All other units, N. W. Section, Tuesday, Aug. 16, 3:00 p. m.

All section conferences shall be in charge of the District Committee, members of the Section Committee to have the same right to participate in the section conferences as DEC members participate in the District Convention.

New Jersey and Isolated Cities. All units in New Jersey and outlying districts will send delegates directly to the District Convention. These delegates are to be elected at the city membership meeting. All units of ten or more average dues-paying members for the months of February, March, April and May will be entitled to one delegate—the basis of representation from these outlying units being the same as from sections to District Conventions, i. e., one for every twenty-five or major fraction. All units of less than ten delegates will have fraternal delegates direct to the District Convention, and the District Convention Arrangements Committee will appoint one delegate from each side to represent them at the convention.

All voting is to be recorded upon blanks provided by the District Committee, which will contain instructions as to how to fill them out.

The District has acted upon disputes and has assigned comrades. Such assignments and action will be referred to the units by letter.

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## The Silk Hats Worry Over Their Lynching

(By JOHN DOS PASSOS.)

(Special to THE DAILY WORKER.)  
BOSTON, Aug. 10.—The dome of the State House shines jauntily in the sun of the blue sky this afternoon. Under it the official lynching party has been in conference all day. At noon the Governor was conferring with seven ex-attorney generals of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Why such a constellation? Can it be that the Governor is losing his nerve? All day the yellow walls of the State House engulph something mysterious—the Silk Hats are anxious. A rumble of millions of hoarse voices—crying murder round the world goes sifting through marble corridors, mixing dry sheets of legal documents. Outside in the sunlit dicks, bulls, plainclothes men, shuffle their feet on the curbs, staring up at the Governor's window, giving an occasional nervous look behind them at the sparse crowd that saunters round the edges of the Common. People of Boston are afraid to know about the terrible play for which their city is the stage. They saunter and chat and go about their business, pretending that nothing is happening. "A lot of crazy agitators from out of town," they say one to another, staring at the silent file of picketers.

"Why shouldn't the two wops be framed and die? Better men than they have been framed before them."

And in the death cells at Charles-town three men sit on their cots, take a couple of steps back and forth across the narrow floor, clasp and unclasp their hands.

Sacco weak from three weeks of hunger strike's waits to die calm in the fact that the world protesting is at last showing its power. He has said goodby to Rose and sent last messages to his kids. He has refused to sign a plea for habeas corpus proceedings before a federal judge. He's through with the agony of hope.

Vanzetti signed the paper without hope, but will not throw away the chance of justice. He feels a slender chance that echoing protest from all continents may save them where it failed to save Ferrer. He sits writing to the world slipping away messages that get as warlike than the fat jaw of the prison warden. They are ready to meet the worst the law's torture machine can do to them.

And somewhere in the prison sulks the man who's waiting to throw the switch that will burn them dead.

Meanwhile the lynching party is letting its members slip out from under their silk hats. Have they lost nerve or are they lulling protest by an appearance of reason? A few hours will decide unless either of the Supreme Court judges, Brandeis and Holmes, have the manhood to buck the crowd and the world protesting by issuing a writ of habeas corpus. Is the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to be the murderer of two innocent men? The few hours left are fast ticking out the decision.

Now is the time to strike the final blow at Sigman, Beckerman, Woll, Frayne and the other fakers who are using all the means at their disposal to crush the militant working class.

For months the struggle has been carried on in a most ruthless fashion. Workers were brutally beaten and thrown into prison. The Joint Defense of Furriers and Cloakmakers rose to the occasion and fought back at the reactionaries. Thousands of dollars were raised not from the bosses but from the pennies of the workers.

So great was the response Sigman and Woll became panicky and plotted with the bosses and police to have more and more workers arrested so that the demands upon the Defense was severe—the response was very good.

Reactionaries Retreating.

The courage of the workers has had its effect. Sigman, Shipplaff and the other fakers have commenced fighting amongst themselves.

Strike the Final Blow.

A final Jamboree of all militants is being held in Starlight Park, 177th St., Bronx, on Sunday August 28th—for the specific purpose of supplying the necessary dollar bullets with which to storm the last stronghold of reaction.

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## PARTY ACTIVITIES NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

League Hike Sunday.

The Young Workers' League will hold a hike this Sunday. All league units are urged to be at the Yonkers ferry at 10 a. m. Take I. R. T. to 242d St., then car to Getty's Square.

Y. W. L. Meeting.

The Young Workers' League will hold an open air meeting at 20th and Bath Avenues at 8 p. m. Thursday.

Night Workers Meet Tuesday.

A general membership meeting of the night workers' section will be held Tuesday, 3 p. m., at 108 East 14th St. Party problems will be discussed and delegates to the district convention elected.

Help Wanted At Once.

Volunteers who can devote some time to the Workers' Party campaign should report to Comrade Franklin at the District Office, 108 East 14th St. The work is very important and must be attended to at once.

Carnival Tickets Must Be Returned.

Carnival tickets must be turned in at once to cover payment of bills in connection with the affair. Send money to 108 East 14th St.

Labor Organizations

Workers Co-operative L. L. D.

The Workers Co-operative Branch of the International Labor Defense will meet Friday, 8:30 p. m., at the Bronx Workers Co-operative, 2700 Bronx Park, East. The order of business includes the election of officers.

Iron Workers Meet Tonight.

An important general membership meeting of the Iron and Bronze Workers' Union will be held tonight at The Rand School, 7 East 15th Street, 8:00 P. M. The question of retaining the lawyer will be discussed and decided upon. Reports about the union activities will be given.

Giant Jamboree to  
Strike a Blow at  
Woll-Sigman Gang

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## GOVERNOR SMITH CANNOT EVADE ISSUE OF SACCO AND VANZETTI

The Workers (Communist) Party through its District Executive Committee today issued a statement pointing out that the governor of the state of New York, Alfred Smith, who has been parading as the friend of labor during election periods, has kept an absolute silence regarding the case of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Despite the fact that hundreds of thousands of workers have demonstrated through strikes and mass meetings their faith in the innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti and have condemned the approaching execution of these workers, Gov. Smith has kept an ominous silence. In this critical hour, when the lives of these workers are at stake and when the welfare of labor is involved, Gov. Smith prefers to keep silent. This silence can only be understood as support for the executioners of Sacco and Vanzetti. Silence means support of Massachusetts injustice. It means that the governor of the state of New York is taking his place side by side with Gov. Fuller and Judge Thayer in their outrageous conduct against Sacco and Vanzetti. For the sake of his political ambition and to demonstrate his absolute loyalty to the capitalist class of this country, Gov. Smith refuses to voice the protest of the electorate of the State of New York by calling upon Gov. Fuller to grant immediate and unconditional freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti.

In the coming election campaign the attitude of Gov. Smith will not be forgotten. The attitude of Gov. Smith, of Gov. Fuller, of Judge Thayer, of Rep. Johnston and the capitalist politicians of this country indicates that labor needs a party of its own in order to secure justice for the working class.

WORKERS (COMMUNIST PARTY).  
NEW YORK DISTRICT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

## HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS IN GIANT PROTEST FOR SACCO AND VANZETTI

The strike of hundreds of thousands of workers Tuesday of all sections of labor and the mass meetings held in various halls in the city, ending up in a demonstration in Union Square, attended by 50,000 workers, is a powerful answer to Gov. Fuller and to his commission, and shows that the vast majority of people not only of this state but of the nation firmly believe in the innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti.

These meetings and strikes called despite the intimidation and terror of the police, and the intimidating statement of Rep. Johnston of the Committee of Immigration and Naturalization, shows that labor is ready to make every sacrifice for the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti. If Sacco and Vanzetti are murdered in the electric chair, it will not for a single moment shake the confidence of the masses of workers in these two men.

Not Sacco and Vanzetti are guilty of any crime, but Judge Thayer, Gov. Fuller, Massachusetts justice and the capitalist class institutions are guilty of the crime of a vicious frame-up and of railroadng these two workers to death.

The cause of labor continues. We do not yet surrender these workers to the hands of the executioners. The protests will go on up to the last minute. The voice of labor will be heard. If our protest is unsuccessful, the struggle will go on for justice to the working class. A thousand militant workers will take the place of Sacco and Vanzetti and the fight for the emancipation of labor from capitalist slavery and capitalist oppression will go on unabated. Labor will learn the lesson from this persecution that it must unite in powerful industrial unions, must build a mass labor party in this country, and must fight with greater energy and perseverance for the cause of the emancipation of the workers.

WORKERS (COMMUNIST PARTY),  
William W. Weinstein,  
General Secretary, N. Y. District.

Gang Machine Guns Pair.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—Bodies of two men "taken for a ride" in gangland parlance, were found huddled grotesquely in a roadside ditch here today. Examination revealed the bodies had been riddled by fourteen machine gun slugs.

"City of Peoria" Enroute.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Aug. 10.—Charles Parkhurst of Lomax, Ill., flying the "City of Peoria," an entrant in the Dole Hawaiian flight scheduled to start from San Francisco Friday, hopped off here at 5:30 this morning for the Pacific Coast city.

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## FULLER MURDERS FOR CLASS; AND PRESS REJOICES

### Class Lines Stand Out In Sacco Case

By CARL HAESSLER (Fed. Press).

Class Lines Show Clear.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10 (FP).—The history of public opinion in the Haymarket anarchist case in Chicago is repeating itself in the judgments on the Sacco-Vanzetti case in Massachusetts. Society is dividing on class lines, the defenders of the capitalist system on one side and the workers on the other, with the drifting liberals inclined to favor the innocence of the judicial victims. In time all opinion will swing largely toward innocence, as it has done in the case of Albert Parsons and the other labor men hanged in 1887 because of a fatal bomb explosion whose perpetrator has never yet been traced.

The Chicago Tribune which raged in 1886 and 1887, hastening the Chicago anarchists to their undesired doom, is storming similarly now against Sacco and Vanzetti. It says editorially (Aug. 5):

Tribune's Dirty Broadside.

"Few if any of these partisans of Sacco and Vanzetti will be shaken in their conviction that the murderers of Parmenter and Borardelli were anything but martyrs. But the nation has reason to be grateful that the most elaborately organized movement to defeat justice in the history of our courts has not prevailed and that a cruel, sordid and atrocious crime will be punished. That is a victory for justice, for order and for humanity won against organized clamor and perverted sentiment, and Gov. Fuller, Pres. Lowell, Pres. Stratton and Judge Grant deserve the thanks of their country for their moral courage and the high service they have given the nation."

The International Labor Defense, with national headquarters in Chicago, speaking for labor political prisoners throughout the country, says: "The action of Gov. Fuller in approving the decision to execute Sacco and Vanzetti is not only a vicious whitewashing of the criminal revenge of Massachusetts reaction but it is a challenge to the entire working class. Sacco and Vanzetti are the banner bearers of the working class and this action is the possible prelude, if the legal murder is carried out, to a new persecution drive against the workers of the United States and against the radicals especially."

We do not admit defeat for we still have reliance upon the irresistible power of the organized working class which can yet be mobilized to stay the hand of the Massachusetts executioner."

The International Labor Defense is arranging demonstrations in most of the principal cities of the country and has cabled to sister organizations in a dozen other countries for similar action, particularly in favor of American embassies and consulates. These are to be held Aug. 9, the day before the beginning of the week set for execution.

### Cries Shame on Lowell Of Harvard for Murder

"Sincerely hope you live to learn shame for your part in legal murder of Sacco and Vanzetti" is the message wired president, Abbott Lawrence Lowell, of Harvard University by Esther Lowell of Federated Press. Harvard's head was chairman of Gov. Fuller's advisory commission which believed none but prosecution witnesses in its hasty and haphazard investigation of the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

Jobless, Takes Own Life. Because he has been out of work a month, Arthur Rodgers, 47, committed suicide yesterday by inhaling gas at his home, 47 Ashland St., Orange, N. J.

### Five-Year-Old Picket Enjoyed by Coal Co. In Fight to Unionize

NANTY-GLO, Pa., Aug. 10.—Archie Cooke Jr., age 5 years, is one of those named in an injunction secured by Heisley Coal Co. against local United Mine Workers and Dist. 2 officials. The bituminous miners of Nanty-Glo's other mines have renewed their fight of 1922 and 1925 to unionize the Heisley mines.

"It may be that Archie has made faces at somebody," says William Welsh, U. M. W. Dist. 2 board member. "He may even have joined in the song complained of by the plaintiff, 'Where you work, John?' He may have done something like this, although I do not know that he did."

Nanty-Glo union miners are using the picket line songs composed by Clara Johnson, school teacher at Sagamore, during the organization strike there last year. Miss Johnson and Paul W. Fuller, who directed the singing pickets, are now in charge of workers' education at Passaic, N. J.

## New York Sacco-Vanzetti Freedom Delegation



Bus sent to Boston by the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee, bearing a delegation deputized to carry a protest against execution of the condemned men to Gov. Fuller.

## Wages and Working Conditions in China

By EARL BROWDER.

THERE is so little data on exact wages and working conditions in China, that every little information that can be added to the store of information on the subject is of value. Therefore, in the following article, I have condensed the most important observations made on this subject during a five-month visit covering the Provinces of Kwangtung, Kiangsi, Hupeh, and Hunan. During this time my colleagues and I made one trip of 25 days thru the interior of Kwangtung and Kiangsi, and later a trip of five days thru Hunan, most of which time was spent in the smaller cities and towns which are seldom heard of outside of China. Thus we obtained a picture of conditions thru-out South and Central China, in the large cities as well as small towns, as they obtained in February, March, April and May of 1927.

CANTON (Kwangtung Province) was our first point of investigation. This is a city of over a million population, the Southern gateway to China, the center of the Nationalist movement for years, and the only place in China where trade unions were legal before the middle of last year. Canton was the headquarters of the All-China Labor Federation from 1922 to the beginning of 1927. It is not, however, a modern industrial city, like Shanghai or Hankow, but almost entirely commercial and handicraft industries.

In spite of the handicap of this last fact, the workers of Canton were enjoying conditions better than we found later in any other place. Since we were there, it must be remembered, the coup d'état of Li Chi-shen, lieutenant of Chiang Kai-shek, has placed power in the hands of the enemies of the workers; this fact is probably already showing itself in a worsening of conditions, but of the details of this we as yet know nothing. We deal with Canton as it was in February.

THERE are approximately 230,000 workers in Canton organized in the trade unions. Of these about 10,000 are industrial workers in the modern sense, the rest being artisans, shop clerks, and coolies. These industrial workers constitute a sort of economic aristocracy, their wages and working conditions being much higher than the rest of the working class. They consist of, in the main, seamen, railway workers, chauffeurs, electric light and waterworks employees, arsenal workers, the employees of a few small textile mills and machine shops, and modern printing plants.

THE ordinary, usual wage of workers in these lines is \$30 per month. (\$1 Chinese is nominally about the same as 1 rouble Russian, or 50 cents U. S., but Chinese currencies are almost universally depreciated about 20 per cent at this time.) This wage allows for no rest days; Sundays are worked the same as other days, this being true in Canton for all workers. The railroad workers get a wage somewhat above this average, because, although they also work on Sundays, they now get paid double-time for this day. Chauffeurs are another special category; on account of shortage of skilled men they were receiving \$60 (Chinese) per month. Almost all of these 10,000 workers have the 8-hour day, nominally, but "military emergencies" constantly cancel this "rule."

THE artisans (handicraft workers) constitute the main body of the Canton working class. The principal groups are, the workers in mitting, bamboo work, ivory and bone, silk, tea, metal, herbs, earthenware, firecrackers, paper, furniture, wood-carving, marble, and precious stones. They generally work, 2 to 6 artisans, in the shop with their employer, who also works alongside of them. These little shops are scattered along the business streets, the entire front

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The articles beginning today on Wages and Working Conditions in China by Earl Browder, are a preliminary to his story of the trip of the International Workers' Delegation, of which he was a member, thru China, which will be followed by a detailed study of the Chinese revolution and the organizations of the Chinese toilers. These articles are preliminary to the appearance of a book which Comrade Browder is at work upon, to appear in a few months, which will be entitled "Workers and Peasants in the Chinese Revolution.")

being open, the men working next to the street where the prospective customers are passing along. They eat and live with their employer, working 12 to 16 hours per day, seven days a week; their only holidays are at New Years, when they have 7 to 10 days.

APPRENTICES work for 3 to 5 years for nothing but food and bed; at the end of their apprenticeship they begin to draw wages, \$5 to \$7 per month, which gradually increases, up to \$20 per month, with a very few highly-skilled workers, of course, getting more. The wage for artisans of average skill is about \$20 per month when he has been in the trade for 10 years.

In addition to his wage, the artisan gets fed on a bowl of rice, twice or three times a day, with a piece of pork twice a month; and has a hole to sleep in, or a bench in the shop. The conditions of work of the artisans, especially in the interior of China and in the small towns, are distinctly semi-feudal.

THE coolies form a large and important part of the working class in Canton, as everywhere in China. There are several groups, such as

rickshaw coolies, cart coolies, warehouse coolies, etc. They perform the labor that in other countries is done by animals or machinery; it is absolutely "inhuman," if that word can have any meaning, as it is almost impossible to believe that human beings can continue to live, bearing such burdens every day in the year, for 10 to 14 hours a day.

THE rickshaw coolies take the place of horses and automobiles for city transport, and spend hours on end, running at a smart pace, to carry their more fortunate fellow citizens several miles for from 5 to 20 cents. These coolies not only bear the burden of their physical loads, but also a terrific burden of taxation and middle-men.

Thus, the rickshaw coolies, even in Canton, pay a tax which, in proportion to their earnings, is doubtless the heaviest borne by any section of the population. Paid in the first place to the Government by the owner of the rickshaw, it is then added to the rent which the coolies must pay; but when it gets to the coolies it is 12 cents instead of five.

THE coolies of all kinds and grades suffer from the middleman, who contracts jobs and then lets them out

to all sorts of sub-middlemen, so that the coolies get about half what has actually been paid for the work.

I was told of instances where the Union had investigated, where the coolies had received less than 20 per cent. The average earnings of an able-bodied young coolie is \$15 per month—when employed.

UNEMPLOYMENT, a terrible scourge for all kinds of labor in China, is especially chronic among the coolies, on account of the constant flow of peasants, driven from the land, coming into the cities. Old and infirm coolies live from hand to mouth on the few coppers they pick up here and there from odd jobs.

HAVE seen in Canton, great heavy carts loaded high with cans bearing the "Socony" (Standard Oil Co. of New York) label, being pulled thru the streets by gangs of men, women, and children. Evidently families, starved-looking, gaunt and exhausted, straining with all their might at the ropes and earning an average of 15 cents each for twelve hours labor, to the greater profit of Standard Oil. It made me understand more clearly why Rockefeller prizes his Chinese business, and why capitalists everywhere are determined that the "Bolshevik" trade unions of China must be destroyed.

### III.

THE clerks in stores, shops, and tea houses, form another large group. In Canton about 35,000 are organized in the trade unions. There are still traces in Canton of the semi-slave, semi-feudal conditions under which this class works still in most places in China. The unions have, however, abolished many of the worst abuses, such as corporal punishment, unlimited hours, etc. Gradually order and system is being brought even into the lives of these miserable shop clerks.

IN Canton, after a long strike, the hours of clerks in the big department stores was limited to 10 per day. In the small stores hours are still 13 to 16 per day. In some of the tea houses the hours are 12, because they keep open night and day and the Union will no longer permit the 24 hour shift that used to prevail, when the workers slept at odd moments when there were no customers, but had to be present at all times ready for work.

Almost all of them live and eat in the shops, their lodgings usually consisting of a shelf under a counter, or beneath a staircase, and their food the inevitable bowl of rice, with a bit of pork on feastdays. They begin work as apprentices with no wages, which only start with the fourth year. Wages in the small and poorer shops average \$10 per month; in the big stores and the richer establishments, the average is \$15 per month.

WOMEN and child labor is even more exploited than that of men. Generally their wages are from 30 per cent to 60 per cent of that of men. Besides ordinary coolie labor, they are found principally in the small factories (matches, hosiery, silk, food preparation, etc.). There are 16,000 women members in the trade unions of Canton, which the union leaders claim is 80 per cent of the women workers. The hosiery workers are 100 per cent organized, the match factories 70 per cent. Women and children have relatively made the greatest gains from trade union organization.

HYGENIC conditions are indescribably bad. That is, of course, true for the entire population, including employers, for sanitation in a modern sense is only in its beginnings. Only in the modern industries, the Government plants, big department stores, is there a beginning of sanitation and hygiene. These also have dispensaries with modern medical attendance for the workers.

(To Be Continued)



## CONNECTICUT YOUNG WORKERS WANT UNION IN FIGHT AGAINST EXPLOITING COMPANIES

By A. GOTHIS.

The industries employing most of the workers in Connecticut are metal, rubber and textile. In this article I will give a résumé of the conditions of the adult and young workers in the above industries.

The light metal industry in concentrated in the larger cities such as Hartford, Bridgeport, New Haven, Waterbury, etc. Some of the products are typewriters, electrical appliances, locks, "munitions," air craft products, clocks and watches.

Most of the factories employ several thousand workers. A factory employing less than 500 is a rare exception. The hours of work are from 50 per week up. Wages for male workers run from 25 to 40 cents per hour, for female 25 to 30 cents. Efficiency, speed up systems and company unions are common to all large factories. Very few of the workers are organized in the machinists and metal polishers unions. The young workers are totally unorganized.

Rubber Industry Worse. The conditions of the workers in the metal industry are bad enough; but in the rubber industry they are still worse. Wages are as a rule lower in the huge factories of the U. S. Rubber company in Hartford and New Haven, and the work more dangerous and unhealthy than in textile or metal industries.

In the textile industry we find that the young workers are of course the most unskilled. Many cotton and woolen mills are practically shut down; while the silk and velvet branches have gone thru some bad slumps. Wages in the textile industry are from 12 to 18 dollars per week. The hours are from 48 up with plenty of overtime. The number of looms per worker have doubled and tripled in the last two years. Only a few of the most skilled workers, like spinners and loom-fixers, are organized into narrow craft unions, which in most cases are not far from company unions, altho they belong to the U. T. W. The young textile workers are again totally unorganized.

Workers Have Fighting Spirit. That the young workers are willing to organize is proved by the strikes in New London and that of the upholsterers in Hartford last year. Both of these strikes were defeated,

the first by the transferring of work to another mill, and the second thru an injunction. The strikes proved, however, that the young workers are willing to fight.

It is up to the progressive workers of the state to clean up the open shop in Connecticut. The crying need of the moment is the unification of the several sporadic attempts to organize on the part of the district council and several locals of the machinists' union, and the attempts of the upholsterers in Hartford, Stamford and Bridgeport. Even the Building Trades unions are weak. The painters of New Haven have just won the closed shop after a brief strike, which served as an opportunity to organize many non-union painters and paperhangers. The workers of the U. S. Rubber Co. and the Clock shops of New Haven and Waterbury are restless and discontented.

The problems of the young workers in Connecticut are the problems of the adult, of the entire working class of the state. Low wages, long hours, terrific speeding and exploitation, terrorism thru comprehensive spy systems, company unions, and all kinds of schemes of weekly and yearly bonuses, percentages and old age pensions which keep the workers tied in a knot.

Slash Workers' Wages. The U. S. Rubber Co. is cutting wages directly in New Haven, and indirectly in Hartford by attempting to eliminate the weekly bonus. The clock shops in New Haven and Waterbury reduce wages regularly every six months or so. The general tendency in the state is to reduce the standards of the workers even below the present minimum.

The sporadic attempts at unionization in several industries must be broadened and unified. All progressive workers, both in the A. F. of L. and committees from shops, must make the burning slogan of the hour: "Organize the unorganized!" A determined and relentless struggle must be conducted against the company unions and all their schemes of hoodwinking the workers. Young men and women workers should be drawn into the struggle to strengthen the labor movement, organize the unorganized and raise the standards of the workers.

## THE WAINO Y. W. L. SCHOOL



Forty seven young men and women, future leaders of the Labor Movement of the United States, have just completed their six weeks of intensive training in the Young Workers School at Brule, Wis. They are shown here, with their teachers, beside the school building. During their stay at the school these young workers not only studied history, economics and other related topics, but made their wall-newspapers, conducted imaginary strikes, organized farmers and workers, and conducted political campaigns.

More than a hundred students applied, this year, to take the six weeks course. The limit of accommodations is forty-seven, consequently the number was limited to that figure. No students were accepted who did not bring the recommendation of some farm organization, some labor organization, some co-operative, or some other branch of the labor movement.

This is the third year in which such courses have been conducted.



## Labor Sports Union National Track Meet is Big Success.

Over 350 athletes, coming from various parts of the country took part in the two day National Track and Field Meet staged by the Labor Sports Union at "W" Park, Waukegan, Ill. A crowd of 5000 turned out to see the events run off.

The big attraction of the meet was George Jokela famous Finnish long distance star, who covered the mile in 4 minutes, 20 seconds, and the 5000 meters in 15 minutes, 40 seconds. Jokela came all the way from Canada to compete, and was given an ovation by the crowd.

Arni Jokinen, Waukegan high-school basketball and football star, won the all-around championship, mainly on the strength of his superiority in the dash and weight events. The pole vault victor of last year was returned as victor again, clearing the bar at 11 feet 9 inches. Ahola, of New York, won the high jump with a leap of 5 feet 8 1/2 inches.

In the 100 meters dash, Sal Cepeda, little Filipino sprinter came in first, covering the distance in 11 and two-tenths seconds. Cepeda is a veteran track man having represented the United States in the 1920 Olympics at Amsterdam.



The meet developed a great deal of local interest and many of the prominent city officials of Waukegan, were present and expressed gratification that the meet was being held in their city. It is very likely that the Second National Meet will also be held in "W" Park which has ideal facilities for the purpose.

The outstanding success of this meet is expected to give considerable impetus to the growth of the Labor Sports Union, which has been in existence for less than a year. The headquarters of the Labor Sports Union are at 453 North Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

## OCOTAL

By J. ALBERT HIRSCH.

And so we lie on our native sands,  
Three hundred corpses with outstretched hands,  
Clogged to the soil in a buzz of flies,  
Watching the vultures with sightless eyes.

They came from the home of the brave and the free,  
From the docile, sweet land of liberty,  
Where Monroe Doctrines are cradled, and laws  
To save small nations from ravagers' claws.  
Where the rule of the people is cited with pride,  
Each land's sovereign right its own fate to decide,  
Where men before God are all equal and free  
To seek Happiness, Life and Liberty.

Then why do we lie on our native sands,  
Three hundred corpses with outstretched hands,  
Clogged to the soil in a buzz of flies,  
Watching the vultures with sightless eyes?

## WHO AM I?



I am ambassador to a rival imperialist power.

I delivered a speech recently in which I said that it would be a good idea to have a referendum on war before declaring it if such an innovation were possible. This tickled the pacifists and they immediately placed my name in nomination for president of the United States.

I have a lot of money but outside of that I don't amount to much and you may have a hard time guessing my name.

READ THE DAILY WORKER EVERY DAY